REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,098.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	33
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.....4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

& so, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0 -
Each succeeding lines	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—From the 1st January 1875 the British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) have made a REDUCTION of nearly 20 per cent. on their passage rates, and Grant RETURN TICKETS, available for 6 MONTHS, at a still further reduction.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th January 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "ALMORA," 2,608 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander T. Dickinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd January 1875, at 4 P.M.

January 1875.		January 1875	
Leaves BOMBAY		Leaves Tuticorin	
,, Rutnagheree	24	,, Colombo	Feb. 1
,, Vingorla	24	,, Negapatam	4
,, Goa	25	,, Pondicherry	5
,, Carwar	25	,, Madras	7
,, Mangalore	26	,, Masulipatam	8
,, Cannanore	27	,, Coconada	9
,, Tellicherry	27	,, Vizagapatam	10
,, Calicut	28	,, Bimlipatam	10
,, Beypore	28	,, Gopalpore	11
,, Cochin	29	,, False Point	12
,, Alleppi	30	Arrives at CALCUTTA	14

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atchen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BARREIN, KOWEIT, and MAROMEEK.

The S.S. CASHMERE, 1082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turzel, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd January 1875, at 4 P.M.

January 1875.		February 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	22	Leave BUSREH	10
,, Kurrachee	26	,, Fao	10
,, Guadur	27	,, Bushire	11
,, Muscat	29	,, Baharein	13
,, Jask	30	,, Linga	17
,, Bunder Abbas	31	,, Bunder Abbas	19
Feb.		,, Jask	20
,, Linga	2	,, Muscat	21
,, Bushire	4	,, Guadur	23
,, Fao	6	,, Kurrachee	26
Arrive BUSREH	7	Arrive BOMBAY	March 1

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turzel, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd January 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. J. Scorry, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th January 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHELWAN, Commander Cooke, will leave on TUESDAY, the 19th January, at 5 P.M., for undermoted Ports:—Honnay, Rutnagiri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingoria, and Goa (Panjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazar Gate Street, No. 99, in the house of ROWJEE ROOPCHUND DARBAR, opposite to Maneckchand Lukhmeechand, and also at his other Office at Burdan Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND COAST.

Every Tuesday, until further Notice.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dossy, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 19th January, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder:—

Hurnee.	Vingorla.
Rutnaghery,	Goa Panjim.
Jaytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Meadows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, BOMBAY on the 9th and 24th, and on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	35	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	Without Wines.

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"AFRICA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 31st JANUARY.

THE S.S. ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons, J. C. Sh w, Commander.

This well known and favorite Passenger Steamer has just been refitted with entire new Engines Boile s, &c.

The Saloon and Cabins which are amidship have been enlarged and are fitted up with every modern convenience and comfort, for 60 First-class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 450.

For Passages only, apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort. Ship-Brokers.

Note.—The ATALANTA lies opposite Apollo Bunder, and Intending Passengers are invited to inspect her accommodation.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	Jan.	
LOMBARDY..E. M. Gilleon	2723	450	25th	Suez, &c.
			Feb.	
THIBET.....C. H. East'y	2593	400	1st	Southampton.
HINDOSTAN..N. Roskell	3113	600	8th	Suez, &c.
KHIVA.....J. D. Gaby	2609	450	15th	Southampton.
ZAMBESI.....G. F. Cates	2421	370	22d	Suez, &c.
			March.	
AUSTRALIA ..J. S. Murray	3648	600	1st	South'mpton.
VENETIA .....W. C. Angove	2726	450	8th	Suez, &c.
INDUS .....N. Stewart	3478	500	15th	Southampton.
TEHERAN .....A. H. Johnson	2589	470	22d	Suez, &c.
SURAT .....G. C. Burne	3142	530	29th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th January 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 26th Jan. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. SUNDA, (1,682 tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain J. C. Bandy, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 23rd Jan. 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th January 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF FEBRUARY.

THE Steam-ship PELAYO, 1,209 Tons, Nott, will be despatched as above. She has very superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and is fitted with every appliance necessary for a Steamer in this climate.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE:—

1st Class to Liverpool	£50
Do. to Suez	£30

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
or KING, KING & Co.,

Bombay, 11th January 1875. Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 15th and BOMBAY on the 5th and 20th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
Steamer MEMFI,	2,880,	250,	on 20 h January 1875
Passenger Steamer JUNO,	3,124,	400,	on 5th February 1875
Steamer CALIPSO,	2,050,	220,	on 20th February 1875
Passenger Steamer ISIDORE,	3,800,	400,	on 5th March 1875.
Passenger Steamer CASTORE,	2,700,	250,	on 20th March 1875.

The Passenger Steamers have excellent First and Second Class accomodation, the others have room for a few Cabin Passengers at £40 to TRIESTE.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate Prices):—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 15th Jan. 1875.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Oorun.	Hog Island	Oolwa.	Rowar or Karanja.	Dhurrumtar.	Thull.	Ailbag.	Revdunda.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	2 8	3 0	4 0
2nd Class	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 8	1 4	1 8	2 0
3rd Class	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 8
Horses	3 0	3 0	4 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Carriages	3 0	5 0	5 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Bullocks	2 0	3 0	3 0	2 0	4 0	1 8	2 0	4 0
Dogs	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 4

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 8 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 9-30 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Ailbag Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 2 P.M. daily, and returning leaves Revdunda at 5 A.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sunday excepted.

	Fares.		Fares.
1st Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4 0
2nd ,,	,, 3 0	Carriages	,, 4 0
3rd ,,	,, 1 8	Dogs	,, 0 6

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The S eamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents:—

Mr. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
,, SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. PELAYO are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer, unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th January 1875.

NOTICE.—Captain A. VAN NORDON of the Ship STUART HAHNEMANN, will not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT Contracted by his CREW while the ship is in harbour, or for European General Hospital Expenses unless by his written order.

A. VAN NORDON, Master,
Ship Stuart Hahnemann.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mrs. E. Manockjee is respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGE.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c. &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a loss of the Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street London.

Bombay:

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c, &c.,

10 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7, 8¼, 9 and 10 lbs.
1 ,, Grey Madapollams, 55 by 5¼ lbs.
4 Cases Turkey Red Cambric 50 by 24 yards.

On account of the concerned—

H H—1 Bora of Wool.
R K—M—2 Bales Gunny Bags.
8 Pieces Woollen Cloth.
20 Bags of Rice.

AUCTION SALE OF TWIST.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tardeo, No. 32, opposite the Police Chowkey, by order of James Flynn, Esq., Receiver to the Estate of the late Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, Esq.

About 200 Bales of Water Twist Black Tie of the Bombay Spinning Company.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time when lots are knocked down and the balance to be paid and the Goods cleared away within three days.

AUCTION SALE OF 60-HORSE POWER HORIZONTAL ENGINE, &c., &c.

Under instructions from James Flynn, Esquire, Receiver to the Estate of the late Cawasjee Nanabhoy Davur, Esquire, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M. at Tardeo Bungalow, No. 34, opposite the Tardeo Chowkey.

1 Sixty-horse power Horizontal Engine by William Farburn & Co., lying in pieces with the foundation stones thereof and 2 cast-iron Girders, &c.

A quantity of Cast Iron.

About 1,800 square Marble Slabs.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, a light office Brougham, a pair of serviceable grey Horses, &c, at No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co, are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, Brougham, Horses, &c., the property of the late Dr. FITZPATRICK, the same comprising rich cut glassware, handsome claret and gold dinner service, best plateda ware, such as hot water curry dishes, soup tureen, cruet, pickles, liqueur and egg stands, ice pitcher, waiters, teapot, set of spoon and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery &c., richly open carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as circular, pier, sofa, and dining tables, easy pridieu and drawing-room chairs, full-backed conversation sofas, sideboard, dumb waiters, whatnots, teapots, chiffoniers, handsome English iron four post bed-teads, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, Ahmedabad carpets, Parker's double-light lamp, rich table ornaments, jarres in cages, wines, dispenc articles, cooking utensils and choice plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome Bengal-built Brougham.

A pair of serviceable grey carriage Horses, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Mahogany grand square Piano by Broadwood and sons (if not previously disposed of by private contract), a handsome English-built Open Carriage, a light English-built Brougham, a pair of handsome fast-trotting Grey Arab Carriage Horses, &c., at No. 19, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain ware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Andrew Hay, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst. Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 P.M., by order of Doctor Cursetjee Framjee Khory, Trustee and Administrator of the late Framjee Merwanjee Setna, deceased:

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or shop standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parsee Bazaar Street within the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor number 88, containing by admeasurement 1737/9 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows: On or towards the East by the heirs of Framjee Dossibhoy Mama, on or towards the west by the said Parsee Bazaar Street, on or towards the north by the house of Manockjee Merwanjee Setna, and on or towards the south by the house of Furdoonjee Framjee Setna; and the said property are now in the occupation of Framjee Bhicajee Sons.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF REAL HAIR PLAITS AND COILS.

[Concluded from former Advertisements.]

BROWN REAL HAIR PLAITS, sets of six, 20 inches long. Rs. 20.

BLACK REAL HAIR PLAITS, sets of six, 18 inches long. Rs 20.

AUBURN REAL HAIR COILS, sets of six, 18 inches long. Rs 20.

BLACK REAL HAIR PLAITS, sets of six, 18 inches long. Rs 20.

BROWN REAL HAIR PLAITS, sets of six, 24 inches long. Rs 25-8.

BROWN REAL HAIR COILS, sets of six, 24 inches long. Rs 27-8.

AUBURN REAL HAIR COILS, sets of six, 24 inches long. Rs 25-8.

BROWN REAL HAIR PLAITS, sets of six, 28 inches long. Rs 30.

AUBURN REAL HAIR PLAITS, sets of six, 28 inches long. Rs 30.

BLACK REAL HAIR PLAITS, sets of six, 28 inches long. Rs 30.

AUBURN REAL HAIR PLAITS, sets of six, 28 inches long. Rs 35.

BROWN REAL HAIR PLAITS, sets of six, 28 inches long. Rs 35.

BROWN REAL HAIR COILS, sets of six, 24 inches long. Rs 35-8.

BROWN REAL HAIR COILS, sets of six, 24 inches long. Rs 35-8.

AUBURN REAL HAIR PLAITS, sets of six, 28 inches long, 3 inches wide. Rs 35-8

DARK BROWN REAL HAIR COILS, sets of six 20, inches long. Rs 35-8.

THE ABOVE WILL BE SOLD IN SETS OF 2 OR 4, IF DESIRED, AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

TAILS OF REAL HAIR.

BLACK, of the finest quality, 24 inches long. Rs 35.

BROWN, of the finest quality, 24 inches long. Rs 35.

DARK BROWN, of the finest quality, 24 inches long. Rs 35.

AUBURN, of the finest quality, 24 inches long. Rs 35.

GOLDEN, of the finest quality, 24 inches long Rs 35.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF, ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MANURE AND CHEMICAL WORKS COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
PURE DISSOLVED BONES, SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME,
and Special Manures of high quality for
TEA, COFFEE, TOBACCO, SUGAR-CANE, &c.
ALSO
GARDEN MANURES,
to suit the various Crops of the Garden.

For PRICES, TERMS, and GUARANTEED ANALYSIS, apply to H. F. SOARES, Secretary, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine screw Steamer "PALESTINE," 2987 Tons, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, will be despatched from BOMBAY on the 25th instant.

She has superior accommodation for 1st Class Passengers and is expected to make the passage home in 30 days.

For further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. PONTPS, from LIVERPOOL, are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel, and requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, also to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their respective Goods.

All claims arising from deficiency of or damage to Cargo, unless settled before departure of the vessel from Bombay, will not be entertained.

McCULLOCK, BROWNE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th January 1875.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POONA at Poona.—Application No. 207 of 1874.

Whereas the late Reverend DAJEE PANDURANG of Kolhapoor died at Kolhapoor, on the 3rd September 1871, leaving moveable and immoveable property valued at Rs. 7,874, some of which is situate within the jurisdiction of this Court; and whereas his widow PHOOLBAI, who is residing within the jurisdiction of this Court, has applied for Letters of Administration: this is to give notice to all persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the deceased to come and see the proceedings before the grant of Letters of Administration to the said Phoolbai—i. e. before the 30th January 1875.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court of Poona, this 14th day of January 1875.

C. DANIEL, District Judge.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.

THE Company are the appointed Agents for the celebrated TEAS grown on the Estates of the Kousanie Tea Company, Limited, Kumaon, who have gained 9 medals and 10 prizes for "superiority of quality" at Exhibitions in India and England.

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known speciality from the Kousanie Gardens	2 lb. pckts. 3 8 / 5 lb. catty 8 8
SOUCHONG, Fine	,, 1 lb. pckt. 2 0
HYSON Young (Green)	
ORANGE, PEKOE, finest	

Tester's double-light lamp, rich table ornaments, jarres in cages, wines, dispenc articles, cooking utensils and choice plants, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY THE AGENTS:

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

TUESDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY.
SAILING MATCHES.

FIRST RACE. (At 2 P.M.)—For bonâ fide Ships' Boats of any rig or size. No time allowance for tonnage.

SECOND RACE. (At 2-15 P.M.)—Boats similar in description, but which in the opinion of the Handicap Committee should not be considered as bonâ fide Ships' Boats. Starting handicapped.

THIRD RACE. (At 2-30 P.M.)—Sailing Match for large Club Yachts. Handicapped.

FOURTH RACE. (At 2-45 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Club Yachts of Cutter and Schooner rigs. Starting handicaped.

FIFTH RACE. (At 3 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Club Yachts of Lateen and Sliding Gunter rigs. Starting handicapped.

SIXTH RACE. (At 3-15 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Dubash Boats. Starting handicapped.

ROWING MATCHES.

SEVENTH RACE. (At 5-10 P.M.)—Rowing Match for four-oared Gigs and Boats, limited to 25 feet over all.

EIGHTH RACE. (At 5-20 P.M.)—THE VICE COMMODORE'S PURSE for Cutters, Barges, and Pinnaces, belonging to Men-of-war, Mail Steamers, &c., pulling eight or ten oars (European crews).

NINTH RACE. (At 5-30 P.M.)—Rowing Match for five or six-oared Gigs.

TENTH RACE. (At 5-40 P.M.)—Boating Club Race, open to all four-oared out-rigged Boats.

ELEVENTH RACE. (At 5-50 P.M.)—For all Canoes not pulling less than four paddles.

TWELFTH RACE. (At 6 P.M.)—For Jolly Boats. Limited to five oars.

For further particulars see Programme, which can be obtained on application to

F. D. PARKER, Honorary Secretary.

18th January, 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

CONTRACT FOR DELIVERY OF PARCELS IN BOMBAY AND AT BYCULLA.

TENDERS are hereby invited for a Contract for the delivery of Parcels brought by this Railway into Bombay and Byculla.

2. The Contractor will be required to deliver at any part of Bombay or Byculla, including Parel, Colaba, Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, Mazagon, and all other parts of Bombay, and Byculla, all such Parcels as may be consigned to the Bombay or Byculla Stations for delivery by the Company; and also to collect and pay over daily to the Company any money that he may be advised, from time to time, is due upon such parcels.

3. For Parcels not delivered within five hours after they are handed to the Contractor for that purpose, a fine of two Rupees per Parcel, for each three hours or part of three hours, that any Parcel or Parcels may remain undelivered, will have to be paid to the Company by the Contractor. But the Contractor will not be required to deliver any Parcels between the hours of nine P. M. and six A.M.

4. The Contractor will be held responsible for all claims, losses, or expenses, which the Company may incur or be put to, by reason of delay in delivery or loss, or damage, to any Parcel or Parcels that may have been handed to the Contractor.

5. The Contract to be from the First February next until the Thirtieth of November next, and to continue in force until the expiration of one month's notice to be given, on that date, or at any subsequent time, by either the Company or the Contractor.

6. A deposit of One Thousand Rupees, either in cash or Government Securities, endorsed in favor of the Agent of the Company, to be lodged with the Agent before the work of the Contract commences; and this deposit may be appealed either wholly or in part, in payment of any losses or expenses which the Company may sustain or incur as provided in Clause four; or the deposit will be forfeited to the Company if the work of the Contract is not properly performed.

7. The Contractor to be prepared to execute a formal Contract embodying these terms.

8. Tenders sealed up and marked on the outside "Tenders for Contract for Delivery of Parcels in Bombay and at Byculla," must be lodged at the Office of the Agent of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before twelve o'clock at noon, on Wednesday the Twentieth day of January instant.

9. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

HENRY CONDER.
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 11th January.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLERK WANTED. Salary Rs. 25 to 30, Must write well. Apply by post, stating age, to "R. Y.," Post Office, Bombay. Parsees need not apply.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO

RUSSELL & CO.,
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.
PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
French Calf Elastic Side Spring Boots	Rs. 12 8	13 8
Patent Calf Leather ,, ,,	,, 12 8	13 8
Patent Leather Shoes	,, 9 0	10 0
French Calf Double Sole Lace Boots	,, 14 0	16 0
Purpose Skin ,, ,,	,, 15 0	17 0
,, ,, Balmoral Boots	,, 13 0	15 0
Panas Corum Cloth Elastic Boots	,, 10 0	11 0
Regulation Hessian Boots	,, 25 0	28 0

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

All orders must be accompanied with a remittance, or reference for payment.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.
LATE HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, FOUL ERUPTIONS, OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.

Are the only Pills which contain LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 18TH JANUARY 1875.

SATURDAY'S American reports being only 9,000 bales as against 24,000 last year and 15,000 on the same date 1873, futures in New York come ⅛ cent per lb. higher and the Liverpool Cotton market opens steady, probable sales 15,000 bales, imports 8,000.

The only quotation given is fully good fair Machine-ginned Broach, February-March shipment via Cape at 6¼d., which apparently indicates no change in arrival prices, but unless the receipts increase again considerably, we can scarcely fail to see more active markets.

Consols this morning come at 92½, French Rentes 100¼, Bar Silver 57⅛ per lb.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending Saturday shows the following alterations :—

Proprietors' Capital	Inc. Rs.	66,350
Government Balance at H. O	Inc. ,,	5,59,761
Do. do. Branches	Dec. ,,	5,91,655
Deposits	Dec. ,,	5,78,857
Cash Credits	Inc. ,,	96,671
Loans	Dec. ,,	1,87,918
Bills Discounted	Inc. ,,	3,53,028
Cash with correspondents	Inc. ,,	1,13,838
Cash Balance	Dec. ,,	7,61,719

These alterations are of comparitively little importance and scarcely affect the relative strength of the Bank, liabilities having decreased to about the same extent as assets. The demand for accommodation is evidently not increasing, nor is it to be expected, with money in the open market 2 per cent. under the Bank's nominal minimum, and there is still nothing in the position to explain the advance in rates a fortnight ago.

In STERLING EXCHANGE there has been no alteration of any kind to-day, very little business having been done, but, if anything, indications are in favor of greater ease for next mail. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		Is 10 7/32d.	per rupee
Do.	6 months' sight	Is. 10 21/32d.	,,
Credits	3 do.	Is. 10¾d.	,,
Documents	do.	Is. 10 11/16d.	,,

On Calcutta, and in GOVERNMENT PAPER there is no change whatever.

The SHARE MARKET has been steady but the transactions have been small and values are scarcely altered.

COTTON continues very steady with, however, only a moderate business doing, sellers showing little disposition to reduce their prices, notwithstanding the previous quiet advices from Liverpool.

FREIGHTS are quiet but unaltered.

In PIECE GOODS the feeling is still firm, but clearances from first hands have been very moderate.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 16th January, compared with the statement issued on 9th January :—

LIABILITIES.	9th Jan. Rs.	16th Jany. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000	
Second issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	,, 10,00,000	
Do. do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share	,, 12,46,250	
Do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share	,, 2,49,025	
Do. do. paid to account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share	,, 12,35,750	
Do. do. paid to account of 5th Call of Rs. 125 per share	,, 11 87,625	
	98,52,300	99,18,650
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	15,50,000	15,50,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	54,80,019	60,39,780
Do. do. do. at Branches	21,64,633	16,61,978
Other Deposits	1,28,02,851	1,32,23,204
Post Bills	5,18,269	5,14,545
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,61,281	6,48,920
	3,39,29,673	3,35,58,987

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	16,62,715	26,62,821
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	14,61,831	15,58,502
Loans, on Security of do. do.	29,51,567	27,36,939
Current Accounts, overdrawn	12,136	40,638
Bills Discounted	1,15,60,328	1,19,13,306
Stamps	5,310	5,227
Dead stock	Rs. 5,06,944	
Amount applied in reduction	,, 1,15,000	
	3,91,944	3,91,944
Bullion	58,872	45,648
Cash Balance in the Government treasuries	8,15,993	9,29,173
Cash and Currency Notes	1,40,35,638	1,32,73,973
	3,39 29 673	3,35,58,987

ARRIVALS.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Pehlwan (s)	Coury	Goa, Jany 15.
	Propontis (s)	Dunn	Liverpool, Dec 22.
	Raj hunsi (s)	Smith	Bassorah, Dec 29.
	Pearl (s)	Doert	Cowar, Jany 15.
	Jonet Court	Crawford	Newcastle, Sept 22.
	Africa (s)	Hutcheon	Calcutta, Dec 25.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Australis (s)	Lanero	Genoa, &c.
	Bangalore (s)	Soames	Southampton.
	India (s)	Henderson	K. Coast & Kurrachee.

The Ship St. Bernard, Tulloch, to Moulmein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Eri King, to Liverpool.
Steamer Cashmere, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Pearl, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Pehlwan, to C. sat and Goa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.			
14	Madras (s)	James	Rangoon, Jany 10.
	Enterprize (s)	King	Port Blair Andamans Jany 10.
	Bedfordshire	Warren	Liverpool, Sept 17.
	Lord Ashburton	Muir	Plymouth, Aug 27.

DEPARTURE.

Jany.			
14	Pilot (s)		

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP ST. BERNARD, 933 tons, Captain E. Tulloch, will sail to-day in ballast for Moulmein.

THE S.S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain B. Coury, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa (January 15) with a gun-coral cargo and thirty-seven deck passengers.

THE SHIP JANET COURT, 996 tons, Captain Crawford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (September 22nd) with a cargo of 1,387 tons coals and 20 cases wine. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Gas Company.

THE S.S. TIARA, 1,180 tons, Captain H. Bethell, which arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from New Castle (December 14) calling at Port Said via the Suez Canal brought a cargo of 1,850 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. BUSHIRE, 605 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Revd. Mr. Stretter, Mr. Narsian Gunesh, and twenty-four deck passengers.

THE S.S. ARIEL, 954 tons, Captain R. Barwich, which arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Shield (December 4) calling at Port Said and Malta via the Suez Canal brought a cargo of 1,213 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Brown and Co.

THE S.S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain C. Doert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar (January 15) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr. Felestone, Mr. Brown, Mr. Williams, Mr. George, and one hundred and sixty-nine deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. S.S. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain J. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee—Revd Mrs. C. Peters, and Mr. Wilkins. For Mandvie.—Mr R. de St. Guntin, For different ports—three hundred and thirty-four deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. AFRICA, 1,317 tons, Captain C. C. D. Hutchenson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Colonel Cummins, Mr. G. J. Mackenzie, Lieut. and Mrs. Self, Lieut. Plowden, Captain Onslow, Mrs. Hutcheson, and child, Mrs. and Miss Nicol, and two children, one second class and fifteen deck passengers.

THE S.S. PROPONTIS, 1,416 tons, Captain G. E. Dunn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (December 2) calling at Port Said, Suez and Aden via the Suez Canal with the following passengers :—Hajee Hossen, four children, and 16 deck passengers. She brought the following cargo :—419 packages piece goods, 18,564 bars and bundles iron, 17,992 bundles iron hoops, 280 bales twist, 38 cases clocks, 100 cases brandy, 18 packages glassware, 40 casks fire clay, 8 packages spare, 585 kegs nails, 15 boxes tin plates, 10 packages glass, 200 kegs lead ore, 1,650 barrels alum, and many other packages of merchandise, and machinery. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Brown and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Guy Mannering s, 12 casks blacking powder, Heptool Allibhoy and Co ; 1,023 sheet iron, Lookmanjee Ebrahmjee & Co.

FROM LONDON.

White Adder, 102 packages shoes, Soomar Veera ; 18 casks paint, Muraglia De Souza and Co ; 6 cases iron safes, Hassum Allarakhia & Co.

Colombo s, 36 cases empty soda water bottles, Aldridge, Salmon and Co ; 337 kegs red lead, Tejpal Cama ; 109 barrels pitch, Heptoola Allibhoy & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 200 cases brandy, Jemseejee Nawrojee.
Burdigala, 250 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nawrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kingston, 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co. : 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Bulwark, 280 cwts rags, Muthooradass Nuthoo ; 75 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal ; 150 bales cotton, H Clason and Co. ; 88 bales rags, Nuthoo Soondurjee.

Valkyrien, 259 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.
Vixen s, 120 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Mitha Cassum ; 200 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co. ; 100 cwts myrabollams, Abbaie Lilladhur.
Guy Mannering s, 65 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khattow.
Atalanta s, 50 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 400 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Palestine s, 60 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 105 cwts coir yarn, Canjee Lill-dhur ; 180 cwts coir yarn, Makee Mooljee.
Hector s, 300 cwts myrabolams ; Ralli Brothers ; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vuria ; 20 bales wool, Pursotom Kessowjee ; 100 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee ; 100 bales cotton, Dhurumsey Pursotum ; 40 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Blenheim s, 35 bales wool, Charandass Chuturbhooj ; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vuria ; 100 bales cotton, Dhurumsey Pursotum ; 54 bales wool, Heeranund Khilldass ; 27 bales wool, Cursondass Nensey ; 65 bales hemp, Doosabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
Nyanza s, 100 bales cotton, Kunhordass Vurjewandass ; 85 bales cotton, Monockdas Chunilall.
Colombo s, 100 bales cotton, Bhimjee Jaitha ; 115 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soondurjee.

FOR LONDON.

Elphinstone s, 62 bales skins, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 20 bales skins, Jacob Sawoo and Co ; 12 bales hides, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy ; 13 bales hides, and 6 cases mother of pearl shells, Nansabhoy Allarakhia ; 71 cases alibanum, Joomabhoy Lalljee ; 159 cases alibanum, Currimbhoy Ebrahjee ; 252 cases olibanum, and 9 cases gum, I Rahey and D. Manon ; 2 cases gum, Dhurumsey Momun.
Bangalore, s, 1 pot sandlewood oil, Brito Brothers ; 10 bundles ivory, Suckoorbhoy Futtaybhoy ; 18 bundles ivory, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR HAVRE.

Trident, s, 1,600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 600 bales cotton, Vinay and Co ; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co ; 500 cwts rape seed, Ralli Brothers ; 150 bales cotton, H Clason and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Memfi, s, 50 bales cotton, Alsen, Riebe and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi, s, 300 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 140 bales cotton, Dewjee Dasse ; 162 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Memfi, s, 51 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Fern Tower, s, 364 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee & Co ; 10 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 15 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormahamed ; 25 chests opium, Jairaz Peerbhoy ; 30 chests opium, Merchall Mallos ; 165 chests opium, Bholaram Sapoo ; 145 chests opium, Goolabrey Hurdyall ; 435 chests opium, Khetsey Gokeram ; 191 chests opium, Muganlall Purbhoodass ; 130 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee.
Sunda s, 120 chests sandlewood, S N Tulatee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Great Coat Return, directed to be furnished in G O C C 3rd October 1874, page 401, will be dispensed with in future ; as the information therein contained is included in the clothing and clothing compensation return.

AT a general Court Martial, assembled at Moradabad on the 12th of November 1874, Private Daniel Adams, 1st Battalion 5th Regiment, was charged with insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having at Moradabad, on the 19th of September 1874, struck with a stick on the head Armourer Sergeant William Smith, of the same battalion, the said Armourer Sergeant William Smith, being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. The prisoner was found guilty of the charge and sentenced to penal servitude for ten years In confirming the sentence the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief remarks :—The prisoner, Private Daniel Adams, went into the Armourer Sergeant's workshop on pretence of asking for his rifle, and when going away suddenly turned and struck the Armourer Sergeant a blow on the head with a stick, which stunned him and knocked him down.

For this gross and deliberate act of violence towards a superior officer the prisoner fully deserves the sentence of ten years penal servitude, which has been awarded to him, of which two years will be passed in India.

ARRIVALS—JANUARY 14.

Johnstone, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Bunnoo.

JANUARY 16.

Baddeley, Lieut, Madras Royal Artillery, from furlough, from England.
Jackson, Sub Lieut, Bombay 3rd Hussars, to join, from England.
Currie, Lieut-Col, Bombay 19th Regt N I, to rejoin, from England.
Luby, Sub Lieut, Bengal 1-14th Foot, to join, from England.
Ward, Major, Bengal Royal Engineers, to join, from England.
Parr, Surg Major, Bombay Staff, on duty, from Allahabad.
Pike, Colonel, Bombay Royal Engineers, on duty, from Guzerat.
Erskine, Captain, Bombay Poona Horse, on leave from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 18.

Girdlestone, Lieut-Col, Bengal 16th Regt, on Med Certificate, to England.
Free, Captain, Bombay Royal Horse Artillery, on Med Cert, to England.
Mackinnon, Lieut, Bombay 66th Regt, on Med Cert, to England.
Shirreff, Lieut, Bengal Royal Artillery, on Med Cert, to England
John-tone, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Joynt, Sur g, Bombay Army Med Dept, to join, to Belgaum.
Penny, Major, Bombay Engineers, on duty, to Sattara.
Cummingham, Surg Major, Bengal Meywar Bheel Corps, on furlough, to England.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Jany. 16.)

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Surgn J Macfir gor, Civil Surgn, Jhansi, to be Supt of the Jail at that station, with effect from the 5th Dec last.

Capt C E Matthew , Asst Comr, Naini Tal, to be a Cantonment Mag of the 2nd class, and to be posted to Meerut, vice Col J I Gibbs, retired.

Mr W B Tucker, Extra Asst Comr, Kumaun, to officiate as Junior Asst Comr, Almora, during the absence on privilege leave of Capt G E Reade, or until further orders, with effect from the 12th Dec 1874.

His Honor has been pleased to invest the undermentioned Officers with the powers specified :—

Mr F Giles, Asst Mag Ghazipur, with power under Section 33 of the Railway Act (XVIII of 1854), to try, without reference to the Magst of the District, offences under that Act, which he may be o hers-competent to try.

Mr R J Leeds, Dep Cov, Agra, to be specially invested with the powers of a Coll for the purposes of the said Act within the Agra District.

The Hon'ble the Lieut Govr has been pleased, upon the report of a Special Committee, to declare the under mentioned officers to have passed the prescribed examination for police officers :—

Mr H L Hennessy. Mr E A Wallace, and Mr A H Davis, Offg Asst Dist Supts of Police.

Lieut H A Yorke, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, and Mr A Sprenger, Ex Engr 4th grade, respectively made over and received charge of the Meerut Subdivision, Meerut Provincial Division, on the afternoon of the 31st Dec 1874.

Mr R A Cordner, Ex Engr, 4th grade, joined the 1st Circle of Irrigation on the 2nd Dec, and is posted to the Anupshahr Branch Division of the Ganges Canal, for special duty.

Mr A Atkinson, Ex Engr, transferred to the N-W Provinces from Famine Relief Works in Bengal, is posted to the 1st Circle, Irrigatia n Works.

Mr J O Lawder, Asst Engr, made over, and Mr J H William, Engr Apprc, received charge of the 2nd Subdivision, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, on the 14th Dec 1874.

Mr Lawder joined the Cawnpore Division, Ganges Canal, on the 16th December 1874.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 9th Jany. 1875.

The undermentioned officers are posted to Mean Meer for general duty, and are directed to join without delay, travelling at the public expense :—

Lieut Col G C Lloyd, Bengal Infantry, doing duty at Sealkote.
Lieut Col G B Fisher, Bengal Infantry, doing duty at Benares.
Lieut Col W E Delves Broughton, Bengal Infantry, doing duty at Umballa.
Capt D C Hennessy, Qr Mr 10th N I, is permitted to visit Agra and Muttra, on the sick leave granted him by G O C C 20th Oct 1874.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut (Local Capt.) A B Lawrie, 13th Hussars, is directed to proceed to England and join No 2 Batty 21st Bgde, into which he is about to be promoted.

Official notification has been received of the undermention-d officers having been permitted to exchange to the battalions of their regt specified, provided the public be put no expense by the arrangement, and that both officers join without delay :—

60th Rifles—Capt W Warren, 2nd Battalion.
Capt W Cowan, 4th Battalion.

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 9th Dec 1874, directing Surgn T Moriarty, M D, to proceed in medical charge of the party of drafts of Royal Art llery leaving for various stations, and to accompany the details as far as Meean Meer, where he will report himself for duty.

Dated the 17th Dec 1874, directing Surgn R W Mapleton, M D, arrived from England, to remain for duty in the Allahabad circle.

Meerut Division order, dated the 3rd Dec 1874, directing Capt F E B Lorraine, R H A, to act as Depy Judge Advocate to a Genl Court Martial.

Oude Division order, dated the 17th Dec 1874, directing Surgn R Druy, M D, doing duty at the Musketry Camp, to proceed to Nynee Tal for duty with the convalescent depot.

Peshawur District Order, dated the 12th Dec 1874, directing Surgn F C Ghose to proceed to Dacca, and relieve Surgn R Moodie, M D, of the medical charge of the half batn 16th N I at that station.

Dated the 30 Dec 1874, directing Surgn Maj J Browne, M D, to proceed to Lucknow, and assume medical charge of the 41st N I.

Rohtuk District order, dated the 31st Dec 1874, directing Col R G Lodge, 2nd Batn 1st Foot, to assume comd of the district, vice Brig Genl T Wynyard, C B, proceeded to take command of the Hyderabad Contigent.

Agra Brigade order, dated the 25th Sept 1875, directing Col P G Reed, 36th N I, to assume comd of the brigade in room of Brig Genl O E Rothney, in temporary command of the division, proceeding on inspection duty.

Dalhousie Station order, dated the 18th Nov 1874, directing Surgn Maj H Thom, M D, Civil Surgeon at Dalhousie, to take over medical charge of the convalescent depot, with effect from the 19th idem, vice Surgn Maj F M Skues, proceeding to Umritsur as a witness in the Civil Court at that station, no other medi al officer bei gavailable.

Delhi Garrison order, dated the 22nd Oct 1874, directing Surgn Maj and Civil Surgn A Taylor to take over medical charge of the 20th Punjab in antry and the Garrison Staff, also to afford medical aid to the detachment 4th Bengal Cavalry, from date of departure of Surgn W N Keeler, 20th Native Infantry, proceeding on service.

Doab. Out-post order, dated the 14th Dec 1874, directing Maj C C Hains, S , to assume comd of Fort Michnee, vice Maj W Cabell, Staff Corps, sick.

9th Foot, (2nd Bn n)—Regimental order, dated the 11th Dec 1874, appointing Lieut F E D Townshend to be Asst Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the above date.

18th Foot, 1st Batn)—Regimental order, dated the 4th Dec 1874, appointing Lieut C E Dixon to be Asst Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the 4th of Dec 1874, inclusive.

37th Foot—Regimental order, dated the 24th Dec 1874, directing Lieut E S King to officiate as Interpreter, there being no qualified officer available, vice Lieut T E Vesey, proceeding home with the left wing.

6th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order, dated the 14th Dec 1874, appointing Lieut C W Maur, 3rd Squaden Subn and Offig Adjt, to officiate as 1st Squadn Subn, in addition to his other duties.

4th N I—Regimental order, dated the 2nd Dec 1874, directing Lieut C H De Veux to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his duties as Offg 1st Wing Subn, with effect from the 2 th Oct last.

6th N I—Regimental order, dated the 23rd Dec 1874, appointing Lieut W J A Birch, Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 23rd Dec 1874, vice Capt A G Handcock, sick.

45th N I—Regimental order, dated the 19th Nov 1874, directing Lieut R N M'nae to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his duties as Offg 2nd Wing Subn, vice Lieut F P Caulwell, on sick leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

13th Hussars—Capt R M Bristoe, to Moradabad, from the 24th Dec 1874 to the 24th F by 1875, on medical certificate.

16th Lancers—Capt I Turner, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Capt C Thornhill, (Adjt 6th Bgde), to England for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

3rd Foot, (1st Batn)—Lieut R A Hickson, to England, on private affairs, for fifteen months from date of embarkation.

11th Foot, (1st Batn)—Maj G T Osborn, to Jubbulpore, from the 24th to the 31st Jany, in extension, to await arrival of the regiment.

Sub-Lieut H G Ryland, to remain in Calcutta, on private affairs, from the 13th to the 31st Jany in extension of privilege leave.

19th Foot, (2nd Batn)—Lieut T O FitzGerald, (Offg 2nd Wing Subn 29th N I, on probation,) to remain at Delhi, from the 1st Jany to the 31st March, on medical certificate.

31st Foot—Qrmr E T Murray, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regt ; and thence to England, for nine months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

73rd Foot—Lieut and Adjt J B D-master, to England, from date of embarkation, per troopship, to appear before a medical board.

80th Brigade, (4th Batn)—Paymaster G R Nossley, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear bef re a medical board.

Staff Corps—Lieut Col W B Girdlestone, Comdt 16th N I, to Calcutta, from the 18th Dec 1874 to the 18th Jany, 18 5, to appear before a medical board.

Lieut Col H M Wemyss, (2nd in Comd 29th N I,) to port of embarkation, for ten days from date of leaving regt, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Genl List Cavalry—Capt M J Moore, (Adjt 12th Bengal Cavalry,) to Bareilly, from the 2nd Jany to the 2nd March, on medical certificate.

Capt J R W Howey, (attached to the 1st Goorkha Regt,) to the port of embarkation, for one month from date of quitting regt, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on urgent private affairs.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

SOWERBY—December 24th, in London, after a short illness Nina, the wife of William Sowerby, C. E., of Broach.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

CURRY—January 17th, at Kirkee, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. J. Curry, of H. M. Powder works, very deeply regretted.
PHILLIPS—January 9th, at Bhooj, at midnight, Mr. William Phillips, Chief Engineer to H. H. the Rao of Kutch, aged 46 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BOLST—January 14th, 1875, at Calcutta, the wife of Walter Bolst, of a daughter.
LAMERT—January 14th, 1875, at Agra, the wife of the Rev. M. Lamert, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

REILY—BOWRON.—January 5th, 1875, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev, B. T. Allay, M. A., George M. Reily, of Muddenderry, Jessore, to Mary Christopher, only child of the late Joseph Bowron, C. E., Islington, London.

DEATH.

ROSS.—January 10th, at Calcutta, of cancer on the stomach Robert Ferguson Ross, of Invercarron, Bonar Bridge, Ross, shire, Scotland,—aged 61 years and 16 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1875.

THE Special Court for the trial of the Gaekwar will, we have reason to believe, be composed of the following members :—

Sir R. Couch, Chief Justice of Bengal, *President* ;
Mr. Raymond West, Judge of the High Court, Bombay ;
General Meade ;
Rajah Sir Dinker Rao (to be asked to sit, but his acceptance is doubtful).

Secretary, Mr. John Jardine, C.S. (Registrar of the High Court, Bombay.
Interpreter, a member of the Civil Service.

These names will, one and all, be generally allowed to be unexceptionable ; and probably Mulharrao himself would be willing to acknowledge that no man could desire to be tried by a more impartial and enlightened tribunal. It is quite possible, of course, that this or any other selection of judges made by the Government of India will not satisfy the rampant patriots, who, being already retained for the defence, parade in the congenial columns of a local contemporary their virtuous indignation at the thought that it is possible for honourable English gentlemen to give a fair trial to a traduced and much-enduring Maharaja. But, as these same gentlemen, if they only dared to reveal the secret feelings of their disloyal hearts, would say that it is quite impossible for Englishmen to rule India justly, the English Government of India can hardly be expected to go out of its way to conciliate them. It has been tolerably well known for some time past that Bombay is the head-quarters of intrigues, the more or less openly avowed object of which is to cherish the sentiment of Mahratta nationality ; and the men who have taken a leading part here in trying to establish cordial relations among the Mahratta princes, and to persuade Scindia, Holkar, and the Gaekwar that they should act in concert to protect their common interests, are naturally annoyed at the want of courtesy shown by the Government of India in abruptly knocking over so pretty a house of cards. The Government can well afford to let these disappointed schemers prate, as is their wont, of high-handed acts of power. Their open enmity is less formidable than their pretended good will ; and the Government of India would indeed be badly off if it were dependent for the maintenance of its power in Western India on the allegiance of educated natives who have the effrontery to suggest that it is quite possible an English Resident at a native Court might attempt to poison the Raja in order to secure to himself the management of the State during a long minority and that an English Viceroy would try to screen such a criminal from punishment. It would be a waste of time for the Government to seek to justify its ways to critics who think such a case is "not impossible to conceive." It can but appoint as judges men of undoubted probity and independence, who would not do injustice to the meanest wretch that breathes ; its own conduct in determining to put Mulharrao on his trial it must be content to leave to the verdict of history, for no Government can condescend, without loss of character and strength, to gratify the impertinent curiosity of any one of its subjects who chooses to question the sufficiency of its powers and the integrity of its purpose. One thing must be taken for granted in all political discussions in this country, that the first and most sacred duty of the British Government is to maintain its own absolute and inviolable authority ; and, instead of acting roughly towards a native prince accused of the unpardonable crime of trying to murder its representative, most persons will be of opinion that the Government has shown unnecessary politeness in treating Mulharao with the consideration which has been shown him since his arrest.

We hope that the trial will be held in Bombay, for it is not desirable to run the risk of provoking fresh excitement at Baroda, where, as appears from our special correspondent's latest telegrams, the relations between Sir Lewis Pelly and the Sirdars, who have something to lose by annexation, have already ceased to be quite so friendly as they were a few days ago. It is becoming, indeed, quite clear that the policy of the Government of India aims at the accomplishment of two quite distinct and incompatible objects ; and that one or other of these must be abandoned. Sir Lewis Pelly has been instructed to soothe the Sirdars with assurances of the speedy reëstablishment of a native administration, while at the same time he displays the utmost energy in organizing an entirely new system of government which must be intended to be carried on under English supervision, for if the control of it were placed in native hands it would fall to pieces in a week. Such duplicity—we do not use the term in its offensive sense—will certainly fail to answer its purpose. It will not deceive the Sirdars, and it will destroy the chance of benefiting the people by the settlement of the new administration on a firm basis. Smooth as the surface of affairs is at present, we doubt if the hesitating policy of the Government of India will not ere long bear bitter fruit. In fact, the second half of the Viceregal proclamation has excited hopes which Lord Northbrook will find it impossible to satisfy ; and it will, we believe, be as generally condemned at home as it has already been by the independent press of India.

WE have called attention more than once lately to the mode in which Bombay University examinations are and ought to be conducted. We were glad, therefore, to observe in a speech we published yesterday that our remarks have had the effect of stirring up at any rate one gentleman connected with the University to speak publicly on the subject. The Principal of Elphinstone High School, although he studiously qualifies his remarks, is evidently not satisfied with the verdict which the University examiners have passed on some of his students in the last matriculation examination. Careful as he is not to cast the slightest imputation on the good faith of the examiners, Mr. Jacob is clearly of opinion that it is impossible to account for *all* the failures of his students without impugning the examiners' results. We do not understand him to complain so much of the small total number of students passed, for that is a point of comparative unimportance in the case ; but rather that a large number of his very best pupils failed at the same time that a considerable number of his decidedly inferior boys passed. In each case the number who passed and the number who failed is too large to reasonably admit of the hypothesis that the school authorities, after a careful examination, and with a close personal acquaintance with each student's proficiency, greatly overrated some of their rejected candidates, and that the other failures arose from accidental causes in the students themselves. In a well managed school the relative merits of boys are perfectly well known ; and the Elphinstone School staff appear to be remarkable for their accuracy in classification. On the other hand, looking at the gigantic task which the University has to perform at matriculation, at the ignorance of some of the examiners each year of what a native student writing in a foreign language may fairly be considered by his papers to know, and at the extremely limited time allowed for looking over the papers, a fact of which the examiners themselves, who have to work day and night in order to be punctual with their results, most strongly complain ; it is extremely probable that anomalous results should sometimes occur to destroy the confidence of individual teachers in their absolute justice ; and we fully agree with the Principal of Elphinstone School, and the heads of those other Bombay Schools who have anonymously made the same assertion, that the University system has to answer for anomalous results in the last matriculation examination. It is to be hoped that the Senate will shortly adopt the proposals we have recently made on the subject, and thus firmly establish the credit of the examination for perfect fairness and precision. For some years past public opinion and apologetic speeches in Convocation have conclusively shown that these two elements are not unmistakeably present in the examination.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

FOR downright consummate impertinence commend us to the natives of this country. The following is by no means a bad specimen, and it shows that they are ready enough to make the most of "free institutions." Such an announcement reminds us of proceedings at the gold diggings in Australia, where the diggers hold meetings of the kind occasionally to pass votes of censure upon the authorities. The names of about a dozen persons are at the foot of this precious document, who, perhaps, when they see the telegram published by us yesterday morning, and which, no doubt, the local papers will do us the honor of copying, will learn that what they seek to accomplish has already been virtually done by the Viceroy :—

"A public meeting of the inhabitants of Poona will take place this day the 15th instant precisely at 5 o'clock at Mr. Phadatare's Wada, Sadashiva Peit.

(1.) For considering the advisability of adopting a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy, thanking him for assurance contained in the Proclamation (issued by the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council on the occasion of arresting His Highness Mulharrao, and suspending him from the exercise of his power), 'that the Baroda Raj will not be annexed, and that a native administration will be established after the conclusion of the trial.'

(2.) For submitting an humble representation to the Viceroy praying that the High Commission Court to be convened at Baroda for the trial of His Highness Mulharrao should be a mixed tribunal consisting of European and native judges.

The attendance of all native residents of Poona and camp is earnestly requested on the occasion."

H. M.'s GUNBOAT FROLIC, Commander C. E. Buckle, has been ordered to the East Indian from the China station.

THERE was to be a dance on board H. M. S. Glasgow yesterday afternoon. His Excellency the Viceroy purposed visiting the ship on the occasion.

WE were misinformed when we stated yesterday that Mr. George Taylor, Barrister-at-Law, had gone to Baroda. Mr. Taylor has not yet left Bombay.

A CONVOCATION for the conferring of degrees will be held at the University Hall at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The Vice Chancellor, the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, will preside, in the absence of His Excellency the Governor. His Excellency's band will be in attendance at the Hall.

WE are in receipt of the first issue of the *Indian Statesman* (Calcutta series). It is a twin brother of its Bombay original, and, having said that, we have sufficiently enlightened our readers. It bears the impress of having been prepared many days beforehand ; but, then, the absence of the editor, who, we are told, has no yet arrived, may account for this. On the whole it is a fair thing for three half-pence in this part of the world.

THE latest novelty in advertising is that put forth by Messrs. Baker and Catliff, drapers and outfitters, of Calcutta. They have given a silk bag containing Rs. 500 to be run for at the Allahabad races under the designation of the "Northbrook House Stakes." The prize is a liberal one, at all events ; and, in consideration thereof, we contribute our quota towards advertising the firm by thus recording the fact.

HAVING got rid of the Japanese, the Chinese have now commenced a war on their own account with the people of Formosa. A China paper tells us that an engagement has taken place in Formosa between the Chinese and the aborigines, resulting in the defeat of the latter. The Chinese report a loss of ten killed and wounded on their side, and sixty-six of the enemy killed. Doubtless the poor aborigines will be civilized off the face of the earth ere long.

THE following are the reports of the weather and crops in the North-West Provinces for the week ending the 16th instant :—Meerut, 13th Jan.—No more rain. Want of rain felt. Agra, 13th Jan.—No rain. Prospects favourable. Allahabad, 13th Jan.—Hail caused some damage in limited area, otherwise prospects good. Bareilly, 13th Jan.—No rain. Rabi prospects good. Benares, 13th Jan.—No more rain. Prospects unchanged. Jhansi, 13th Jan.—Prospects unchanged. Rain much wanted. Prices still rising.

NEWS from Mandalay has reached Rangoon that Colonel Horace Browne and Dr. Anderson arrived there on Wednesday, the 23rd December, and were well received by a deputation sent by the King, who is trying in every way to show them all possible kindness and attention by means of the usual Burmese theatrical performances. They left for Bhamo on the 31st December. Captain Strover accompained them to that city. The Revd. J. Marks is to be relieved by the Revd. Mr. Fairclough and will proceed to Rangoon.

A POONA paper says :—On Saturday morning several visits were made to Sir Salar Jung ; His Excellency afterwards visited Mr. Daniell Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, Sir Salar left Poona by the usual train for Hyderabad on Saturday evening, and was accompanied to the station by a guard of honour composed of one company of the 1st Grenadiers, with band and colours, under the command of Captain Wooldridge. The arrangements at the station were under the immediate charge of Mr. Maurice, and

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

BARODA.

DISCOVERY OF FORTY LACS' WORTH OF GOVERNMENT PAPER IN THE GAEKWAR'S PALACE.

BARODA, 18TH JANUARY.

Here is a characteristic bit of Baroda romance. Sir Lewis Pelly received private advices that, within the last two or three days, forty lakhs of the Gaekwar's money had been turned into Government of India one thousand-rupee notes, in Bombay, and forwarded to Nowsaree. By some extraordinary means, Sir Lewis Pelly secured the receipt for the money, which was in the Senaputtee's handwriting. Colonel Pelly sent for the Senaputtee, showed him the receipt, and demanded the money. The Senaputtee pleaded ignorance. At nine o'clock last night Captain Jackson, accompanied by the Senaputtee and a detective, entered the palace, and, in some boxes in the Ranee's rooms, discovered forty lakhs in Government promissory notes rolled in bundles of cloths. Captain Jackson, preceded by some sowars, drove back rapidly to the Residency with the money. Sir Lewis Pelly expects to recover other forty-five lakhs, eighty-five lakhs, in all, having been missed. A Durbar of the Sirdars is called by Colonel Pelly this afternoon, at which he will remonstrate with them and ask if they were cognisant of this affair.

IMPORTANT ADDRESS OF SIR LEWIS PELLY TO THE SIRDARS.

THE GAEKWAR.

BARODA, 18TH JAN., 8 P.M.

This afternoon Sir L. Pelly met in durbar a very numerous gathering of Sirdars. He detailed the discovery of the forty lakhs and said he had come to the conclusion that the assurances of the Sirdars on the previous occasion that they would treat him with perfect good faith had not been fulfilled so far as the Sinaputtee, or Commander-in-Chief, was concerned. He had therefore determined to put no further trust in their assurances but to depend on himself; he being responsible for the safe custody of the State property. Accordingly, a thorough search of the palace would have to be made, and every article inventoried.

In answer to Sir L. Pelly's question whether the Sirdars approved the Sinaputtee's conduct, they said they knew nothing about the concealment of the forty lakhs.

A further conference upon the subject will be held a few days hence.

To-morrow being Buckree Eed Sir L. Pelly visits in state the Mahomedan noblemen in the city.

The Maharaja continues well. His chief fear seems to be that somebody may poison him from outside his place of confinement. Mr. Souter has returned to Baroda.

VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, 18TH JANUARY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis will introduce a bill at to-morrow's sitting of the Viceregal Council to secure the re-payment of a loan by Government to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

CLOSING OF THE FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

The Fine Arts Exhibition in Calcutta is now closed.

THE YARKAND ENVOY.

H. E. the Viceroy received the Yarkand Envoy officially to-day.

VISIT OF THE VICEROY TO H. M.'s GLASGOW.

The Viceroy, accompanied by the Honourable Miss Baring, Colonel Napier Stuart, and an Aide-de-camp, visited Her Majesty's ship Glasgow at two o'clock to-day, and was received with a royal salute.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BARON REUTER'S CONCESSION.

LONDON, 18TH JANUARY.

The *Times* announces that in consequence of the Shah of Persia, notwithstanding his existing concession to Baron Reuter, having granted a railway concession to the Russian General Falkenhagen, Baron Reuter has lodged a protest at Teheran, and that Earl Derby has instructed the British Minister at Teheran to support the protest officially and formally.

BERLIN, 17TH JANUARY.

The Reichstag have voted the Bill for rendering Civil marriages obligatory.

DON ALPHONSO.

MADRID, 17TH JANUARY.

Don Alphonso will at once assume command of the Army of the North: he has declared in council his desire to maintain religious liberty.

THE CHINESE IMPERIAL LOAN.

HONGKONG, 18TH JANUARY.

The Chinese Imperial Loan has proved a great success. No less than 20,131 bonds have been applied for from all quarters, being about sixty-two (?) times the number that was offered.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 16TH JANUARY.

The Bombay Mails of the 28th ultimo were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 16TH JANUARY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Shipments very freely offered.

Fair Dhollera, 5¾d.

Exchange on India	1s. 10⅛d.
Oriental Bank shares	£46
Chartered „ „	£5-10
Do. Mercantile „	£24-10
Hongkong and Shanghai shares	£28
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£ 52,750,000
Do. Notes in circulation	£106,000,000
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	94
4½ do. do.	95
5½ do. do.	100⅜
3 per cent. Consols for account	92⅞
5 do. French Rente 1872	100½
Bar Silver	57⅛

Arrival—Athene.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Caledonian.

THE TRAMWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The promoters of the Bombay Tramway have done a great deal of good for numerous classes in Bombay, and I hope they will be, as they desire, handsomely repaid for their venture. For the greater convenience of those who travel daily in their cars, I would suggest their issuing season-tickets for different periods, say monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly ones. Besides ensuring them a revenue beyond the control of the poorly-paid conductors, it would be a great convenience to such as are in the habit of daily passing up and down the line. I hope it will not be long before they establish a branch line to the Grant Road Theatre, and run cars there on such nights as performances are going on. If cheap means of getting to and back from Grant Road were possible, more people would go there than were wont to in times past. Certainly the Grant Road is very dull at present, but never in my experience of Bombay have we been so cut by players as in the present year.

EDIE OCHILTREE.

THE CRISIS IN BARODA.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

BARODA, SUNDAY, JANUARY 17.

I HAVE still to continue a tale of peace. There are no disturbances, and no signs of any. That a city, so full of such turbulent Mahomedan, Mahratta and Arab elements as Baroda is, should accept the arrest of its ruler almost as a matter of course is, to my mind, a most wonderful event. The only action on the part of any of the citizens that could be construed into a demonstration against the deposition of the Gaekwar was that of an Arab with an old matchlock, who was seen by some of the 9th N. Infantry sepoys lighting the match, and, as they conceived that he was about to fire his ancient weapon, they rushed at him and bowled him over. It seems, however, the poor fellow protests that he was only going to light his pipe; and this version of the story is believed by many to be the correct one. It is quite certain, that no attempt whatever was made by the Arab upon Captain Jackson's life, so that the friends of that gentleman may spare their congratulations. When the Arab was, as he says, going to light his pipe, Captain Jackson was not near him at all. Yesterday morning Colonel Herbert, of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, accompanied by several of the officers in the Cantonment, rode through the city, and, on his return to the Residency to report the results of his reconnaissance, his story was like that of the Needy Knifegrinder's "Lord bless you, Sir, I've none to tell." Everything was perfectly quiet, and he could see no objection whatever to the city being left entirely to the care of the Gaekwar's troops. This (as I have informed you by telegraph) has been done, so that no patriotic citizen is able to say that his sight is offended or his indignation roused by the presence of a single British soldier. The Gaekwar's regular infantry, who are armed with an old stock of British fusils, and dressed in cold grey thin cotton suits, parade the streets; and, the Highlanders, who, it was erroneously reported, had been disarmed, have been chosen to supply guards of honour to the Governor-General's Agent and Special Commissioner.

THE GAEKWAR'S "HIGHLANDERS."

These Highlanders are worth seeing by anybody who is curious in the matter of extraordinary military circumstances, and I should like to see the effect produced upon a member of the Black Watch, the Gordon Highlanders, the Cameronians, or the Sutherland Highlanders, if he happened to meet one of the Gaekwar's Gaels for the first time. I do not go the length of affirming that he would there and then abandon his trews or his kilt for ever in disgust at being mimicked in the costume by a large-eyed grinning Hindoo, for that would involve indecency to some extent; but I believe he would do something desperate, when he got home—perhaps dye his trews black, as a sort of act of mourning, for the sarcastic treatment by a native prince of a dress, the glories of which have till lately been usurped only by cockney grouse-shooters and successful Lowland iron-smelters. I had the pleasure of going through the city the other day with General Devine, the Gaekwar's Commander-in Chief, an elderly gentleman who has had the misfortune to receive a great injury from paralysis on his right side, and to have lived twenty-five years in the objectionable physical and moral atmosphere of Baroda; and I, pointing to one of his Highlanders, asked him what tartan he was wearing. He did not comprehend the question—he evidently thought I wanted to know what a tartan was—and he answered me simply, "Sir, it's a sort of check pattern." I saw it would be impossible to ascertain from him what clan the Highlanders belonged to, although I should have liked to know, for it seemed strange to think that each sepoy represented a clan on his own account and that Baroda abounded with Mac-Ramas, Mac-Shunkers, Mac-Mahomeds, or Mac-Nanas. The Gaekwar evidently thought more of the Highland trews than of the kilts, for I was informed that no sepoy is allowed to put on his kilt except on festivals or high ceremonies of State. I do not think that pipers are attached to the corps, and none of the Gaekwar's Highlanders are ever likely to treat their chief officer badly by drawing a skean-dhu and "sticking it in his powels"—for the good and sufficient reason that they do not wear such a weapon. Before dismissing the Highlanders from your notice, there is one circumstance I would like to mention. You have seen a live Highlander, have you not? If you have not seen one alive, at all events you must have noticed the image of one above a London snuff-shop. Well, you are aware that between the *top* of his stocking and the *edge* of his kilt there is a certain bare place, the whitey appearance of which contrasts picturesquely with the clothing above and beneath. In a native Highlander this pale isthmus between the continents of clothing could not, owing to the natural hue of the pigmentum, be secured but for the devices of art; and I am happy to tell you that the Gaekwar's contrivances have been equal to the occasion, so that on great occasions the Highlanders of Baroda have not only to put on their kilts, but their *pink skin-tights* like a ballet girl. Imitation is said to be the sincerest form of flattery. Could imitation have gone much further in this matter? And yet I am afraid true Highlanders would not consider themselves flattered if they were compelled to stand side by side with Mac-Nana in his kilts and fleshings. Notwithstanding all this, the fact remains that the Gaekwar's Highlanders now form Sir Lewis Pelly's guard of honour, and are as proud of the occupation as they are admired by all who see them.

DAMODHUR PUNT AND NANA KHANVULKAR.

Excitement has been a little fanned by the arrest of two individuals, who are well-known characters in the recent history of Baroda. I allude to Damodhur Punt and Nana Khanvulkar. Perhaps I am not altogether correct in saying that the latter has been arrested, but he has certainly been placed under surveillance, and his residence in the city is being closely watched by sepoys. Like the Gaekwar, he is being treated with as much consideration as the circumstances will permit. He has been practically Prime Minister in Baroda for a considerable time past, and it will be extraordinary if it turns out that he is innocent of complicity in the crime with which Mulharrao's reputation is tainted. As for Damodhur Punt, he has been the Gaekwar's Private Secretary and confidential adviser for several years, and the suspicions against him are evidently better founded than those against Nana Khanvulkar, for he is in prison in the Residency compound closely guarded by European soldiers. His residence has been searched, and I believe that out of this investigation important information may transpire upon a number of points which are now attracting very wide attention.

THE GAEKWAR'S GOLD AND SILVER GUNS.

The Gaekwar's expensive military toys (each gold gun cost £30,000!) are now parked in front of the Residency, together with the other guns belonging to the Gaekwar, numbering thirty altogether—that is of course inclusive of the two gold and two silver guns. The gold and silver guns are covered up with red silk cloths, and guarded respectively by sentries of the Gold Gun Company and the Silver Gun Company. A number of natives go daily to stare at the guns. When they were received by Sir Lewis Pelly, the sight was by no means an uninteresting one. The horsemen drew them up in front of the Gaekwar's place of confinement. The breeches were turned towards Dr. Seward's bungalow and the muzzles to the Residency, after which the horsemen dismounted and stood with their swords drawn. Colonel Pelly walked down the ranks and spoke encouragingly to the troopers, after which the horses were remounted and the guns dragged to the place they now occupy. In the report following this about the Sirdars' meeting you will notice that the noblemen of the city are very anxious to get the gold and silver guns back among them again, but that Colonel Pelly has decided upon retaining them, and all the other guns, for precautionary as well as political reasons.

THE GAEKWAR.

There is scarcely anything worth telling you about the prisoner, except that he appears to take matters very cheerfully and hopefully. When he first entered his place of confinement he was very particular about the drinking water, and exhibited symptoms of great fear. "He looked like a whipped hound," said my informant. If he did so then, however, he must have recovered his peace of mind since for a day or two ago he asked that fifteen boon companions might be permitted to visit him, dine with him, and cheer him up generally. This request could not be granted, but two of his companions were permitted to stay with him on the condition that they should not get out of the bungalow again until such time as the authorities saw fit. He is allowed fifteen attendants, who are all so closely watched that, as I told you by telegraph, if a bheestie goes to the well he has the honour of being escorted backwards and forwards by two European soldiers with fixed bayonets. The Gaekwar has, I believe, arranged about the European counsel who are to defend him. Who they are I don't know, but perhaps you Bombay folks have more information upon this point than I have. I should say that the leading counsel, whoever he may be, will hold a very profitable brief, for no money will be spared in the defence of His Highness.

IMPORTANT INTERVIEW OF COLONEL PELLY WITH THE SIRDARS AND CHIEF SILLADAR.

At noon on Saturday, according to the arrangement come to on Thursday, Colonel Pelly met the Sirdars and representatives of the Silladars. He intends to start immediately a revenue survey and inam commission of the Baroda State, and this fact he held *in terrorem* over the heads of the Sirdars and Silladars, informing them that if they sent him incorrect returns of the matters under their special jurisdiction he would find them out and prosecute them criminally. In the Dholpore and Khotah States Colonel Pelly a short time ago adopted the same means of securing correct returns, with the most favourable results, and I suppose he will be equally successful in Baroda, though undoubtedly he has some distinguished scamps to deal with. Shortly before twelve o'clock, the chief Silladar arrived, and Colonel Pelly, taking his seat a the upper end of the room, informed him that great irregularities had taken place during the late rule, but that a Commission of Inquiry was about to be appointed, and if it were found out that any officer in the Baroda State had been making wilfully false statements he would be prosecuted criminally. He also asked the Sil, ladar if he knew of a certain case in which a child was set up to draw a pension to which it was not entitled; but the Sirdar confessed to no knowledge, and Sir Lewis shook hands with him and bowed him out. After which, in came the Sirdars, who were dressed in various degrees of respectability. Colonel Pelly received their salaams, and they took their seats and he took his. One Maharatta to the immediate right of Colonel Pelly was distinguished by the easy *nonchalance* of his air. He worked his face violently in the chewing of betel, and showed some ingenuity in fixing the point of the scabbard of his sword inside of the big toe of his right foot and then leaning easily upon the hilt. Two Mahomedans on the left of Colonel Pelly were remarkably fine-looking men, dressed in pure white coats ornamented with gold. From among the Sirdars, a vakeel stood forth to represent their opinions. Mr. Munoobace, the native Assistant Resident, was called, and the business of the forenoon began by his stating that the points to be decided were as to the protection of the gadee, the Sirdars advancing their right to that honour; and the protection of the jemadarkhana, which, according to the Sirdars, they had also the right to protect.

Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly then spoke as follows—Sirdars,—In regard to the matter of the gadee and the jemadarkhana, you are aware that the Gaekwar's troops have already relieved the British troops of the protection of the city, because I already feel perfect confidence in the loyalty of all classes of the community. Yesterday, I had an interview with the Senaputtee, who is the person entitled to stand nearest the gadee in supremacy of all sirdars, and I informed him that it was with great pleasure I had come to the decision to confide the care of the gadee to the care of the nobility of the State until such time as, under the provisions of the Proclamation, I shall be able to hand over the management of Baroda to the care of a native administration. The only condition I attach to this concession is that no sirdar is in any way to make use of the gadee. I shall hold the Sirdars and the Senaputtee responsible that neither the gadee nor any property throughout the Palace with the Residency seal shall be touched. With regard to treasurers, I find there have been five or six, or perhaps a dozen, of these in different departments, and that for the last ten years at least there has been no system of accounts kept. I therefore intend to concentrate these irregular treasurerships into one State Treasury, and place it in a safe and convenient apartment either in the Palace or elsewhere under a guard of trustworthy people. It is also necessary to create some sort of account department. At present it is impossible to say how the State revenues are disposed of. What I want is to get a clear statement of the disbursement of every penny received from the ryots, so that at the end of one or two months I may be able to decide what can be done regarding these people. I have ordered that for the present the charitable issues shall be continued, but regarding the *mundee* I have directed that no issues are to be made except under my sanction and signature. The *mundee* is simply a wasteful expenditure upon new favourites and other sycophants. It is my intention to overhaul the whole of the State expenditure, but at the same time I do not wish to injure or detract from the status of any of the nobility or other influential classes of the country. The financial position of the State of Baroda last year is simply this. The revenue which was actually realised in the way of land revenue from sehr, opium, and miscellaneous sources, such as octroi, and also including 6½ lakhs of tribute, amounted to an aggregate of 94 lakhs. During the same period the expenditure of the State aggregated about 171 lakhs, out of which 40 lakhs were given away as presents or gifts to people. The sums expended in the palace or upon building or repairing palaces, or other expenses relating to the Khaugee, amounted to about 30 lakhs; so that with the 40 lakhs before mentioned, there was a total Khanjee expenditure of 70 lakhs. Obviously, that state of things cannot go on. We *must* balance our expenditure against income, and what is more, I am determined that we shall have 6 or 8 lakhs as a balance annually. Therefore, for the present I intend to frame a budget of 84 lakhs, inclusive of tribute. Therefore, every man in this State must bear its financial circumstances in mind and be prepared to forego his own personal wishes and luxuries until the State recovers itself. In regard to the 40 lakhs of which I spoke as having been given away to particular individuals, I have been informed that it was the intention of His Highness to defray that amount out of his private purse. There appears, however, to be some doubt as to where the funds of the private purse are. I have been given to understand that considerable sums are in Surat, and that recently large sums have been sent to Bombay. I have requested the Government of Bombay to take legal proceedings towards securing the Gaekwar's property, whether in notes or in cash, both in Surat and Bombay. As to the State jewels, I have taken measures by which I may ascertain in detail where all these jewels are. I want to know what has become of the difference between the list of jewels now and the list four years ago. But whether in regard to this privy purse or these jewels, or otherwise, I may say that I look to the Sirdars to give me every assistance in giving me necessary information. It concerns them both in dignity and in purse that the finances of the State should be retrieved. There is no reason why the territory of Baroda should not be one of the most productive states in India. The soil is remarkably rich; and I am sorry to say that a deal of good land has been thrown out of cultivation, owing to the excessive assessment principally due to the high rates which obtained during the cotton mania. I hope, however, and feel confident, that by extremely lowering the rate on good lands left uncultivated in Pella, Nowsaree, and other districts, I shall induce cultivators to bring them under the plough once more. In like manner I trust that by making the assessment such as all the land at present under cultivation can reasonably bear, and by inquiring into what may be the solid complaints of the cultivating classes, we shall be able to procure a valuable and expansive revenue. In view of arriving at that state of matters, I intend to introduce, as soon as may be convenient, a land revenue and settlement *bundobust*; but as that cannot be done just now, we must be content with a rougher kind of settlement for the time being. There is a risk that some of the inferior local officers may mislead us as to this provisional survey, but I think I shall have a great safeguard against any undue exactions or fraud on the part of these people by the following simple method. I shall issue a circular informing each person that I expect from him approximately accurate statements of the revenue which he thinks the villages or land entrusted to him can fairly bear. I shall also inform them that a Revenue Survey settlement is about to be made, and if afterwards there is reason found to induce us to believe that he has been misleading us wilfully, he shall be prosecuted criminally. In regard to alienations, my intention is, as soon as possible, to introduce what is known in British districts as an inquiry into jaghires or inams and also, as far as convenient, to compound for the debts of the Sirdars. With the latter view, I intend to hold a committee for ascertaining what the debts of the Sirdars are, and then to arrange a compromise with their bankers. In regard to the tenures of alienated land, or cash allowances, a competent commission will be named, in which representatives of the Sirdars concerned will be included, and the matters into which the Commission will have to inquire are the tenures of the great Sirdars, and then the claims and huks of the girass, tora girass, wuks's, inams, &c. In regard to sirdars, silladars, and other military classes, we must bear several important facts in mind. There are extant in this State, I am informed, the old sirdars who helped to conquer the country, and whom it concerns the dignity of the Gaekwar to support in prosperity around his gadee; in the next place, there are minor officers known as silladars, or other hereditary military people with claims upon the State; and, thirdly, there is a class which it is not very easy to describe, but is apparently composed of men who at recent dates have been introduced into jaghires, or other military allowances, which, according to the general constitution or custom of the country, should otherwise have devolved upon the proper hereditary officers. I wish to analyse all these maiters thoroughly, and I look to the Sirdars of this State for assistance. I shall decide that the men who have the best claim to the allowances shall have them, and if that process of analysis involves the expulsion of men enjoying allowances who have no right to be doing so, these men must go out. If there are men who are inefficient whether by age or otherwise amongst the lower classes of officers, their claims may be considered in the way of pensions or gratuities, but they must not be allowed to appear on the local rolls as efficient when they are not so. At present the military expenditure of this State aggregates forty lakhs of rupees, or very nearly four-tenths of the total revenue of the State. Now, in an imperial state which has not only to protect itself, but also others, the rate of four-tenths of the total revenue as the expenditure upon the army would be considered a most extravagant proportion. You must bear in mind that Baroda, like all other native states in the Empire, is protected by the British Government, who undertake the onus of preventing aggression on their territories from without; so that all the military force which is really required by a state like Baroda is such a body as may support the just dignity of the person of the Maharaja, and maintain the internal peace and order of the State. For these purposes, the Seebundy and other corps so scattered about, to say nothing of the Contingent which by treaty the State is bound to keep up, are ample. So far as I can ascertain at present, there are about a couple of armies in this State—an irregular army, and a regular army organised in accordance with habits of civilised or modern usage. Indeed, from what I have seen, I have very little doubt that if a third organisation could have been made up, it would have found a place in this State. Now, all this cannot go on. You must reorganise your establishments in accordance with your actual necessities. Therefore, when the state of the Khangee is looked into, so will that of the military. There is, I find, a large item of 19 lakhs for sums lost in collections of revenue from alienated lands. In regard to these alienated lands, I repeat that the high Sirdars will receive every consideration; but there must be a great deal of malversation going on when there is such an enormous expenditure, and all these matters must be looked into. I have given you this broad analysis of my views, so that you may reasonably understand what the state of the country is, and I expect that all your lang uage and acts and influence shall be used towards the great end of assisting me to restore order to the administration of this State. It must be evident to you all that if, as heretofore, the ryots pull one way, the Sirdars another, and the head of the State another, the whole territory must be disturbed, and perhaps absolutely ruined.

The Vakeel (after a brief conversation with the Sirdars) said they would look upon Colonel Pelly as they would upon the Gaekwar. They were quite prepared to endeavour to keep down any breach of the peace, and to act generally in such a way as would secure Colonel Pelly's entire confidence.

Colonel Pelly remarked that if they deserved it, they would always get it.

The Vakeel—As Sirdars it is our duty to represent to your honour the best way in which the administration of the State can be carried on.

Colonel Pelly—I shall always be glad to get their advice.

The Vakeel—We have plenty analyses of accounts to submit to your honour.

Colonel Pelly—I shall be glad to see them. I am determined to reduce the expenditure of this State as compared with last year by nearly a million sterling.

Vakeel—We beg to represent that, out of one crore and forty lakhs, forty-five lakhs were given to creditors.

Colonel Pelly—That was last year and not this year. In the reign of Syajee the State budget was always pretty square, the expenditure never exceeding about 65 lakhs, notwithstanding that interest had to be paid to our Government on a loan of about 17 lakhs. I believe that if we now attempt vigorously to improve the State we shall, in three or four years, be able to make the present revenue expand to 120 lakhs.

The Vakeel—The Sirdars think that would be excellent. We desire that your honour should, in administering the State, adopt such a mode, as that people will know you to be just the same as the Gaekwar.

Colonel Pelly—I am not going to act as the Gaekwar did, but I am going to act as he ought to have done.

The Vakeel—The Sirdars think that will be excellent. The Vakeel then asked that the form of address used towards the Gaekwar should be adhered to in petitions to Colonel Pelly as representing the Gaekwar.

Colonel Pelly, after some conversation, said that the common-sense thing to do would be to address him by the title which the Governor-General had been pleased to bestow upon him.

The Vakeel—The Sirdars are willing to do so. We hope that your honour will appoint some proper person to act at the gadee and dispose of business there.

Colonel Pelly—If you mean that I should appoint a dewan, I shall only appoint some man in whom I can have perfect confidence; but I shall keep the task of carrying out the broad general lines of restoring the State entirely to myself.

The Vakeel—We think that the removal of the Gaekwar's guns from the city implies some want of confidence. We want them restored.

Colonel Pelly replied in the negative.

The Vakeel asked that the Sirdars might keep the State seal.

Colonel Pelly—No. How should I be able to answer to the next Gaekwar that no improper use had been made of the seal? I may say, however, that the question of guarding the seal is still under consideration.

The Vakeel—To the Sirdars the guarding of His Highness Mulharrao appears something like a dishonour. They wish your honour to appoint native troops to guard him.

Colonel Pelly—The troops that now guard His Highness are the same as those that guard the person of Her Majesty the Queen. The Sirdars have only to read the Proclamation to see that the Gaekwar will be treated with every consideration consistent with the objects in view. They must also bear in mind that this Proclamation would not have been issued had there not been very grave suspicions against the Gaekwar. Scarcely three weeks have elapsed since the Sirdars came here and complained bitterly against the Gaekwar's administration of the State.

Colonel Pelly now rose and terminated the interview. The Sirdars shook hands with him, and went away well pleased, notwithstanding that they had not been very successful in any of their requests. Their whole object appeared to me to be to find out whether it was really the intention of the British Government that there should be no annexation of the State.

BOMBAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S BAND will play at the Esplanade Bandstand to-morrow evening at the usual hour.

THE Prabhadavee annual fair will be held at Lower Mahim on Thursday the 21st instant, when there will be a grand display of fireworks.

VAGRANT.—A European named George Young was sent to the Government Workhouse yesterday by Mr. Nana Morojee on being convicted of being a vagrant.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, two bullock drivers were convicted of having tortured their bullocks and were sentence to pay a fine of Rs. 2 each.

A MISSING BOY.—On Saturday one Luximon Ittoo reported to the police that his son aged six years was missing. The boy was found on Sunday at Chowpattee, two silver bangles having been stolen from his person.

A PUBLIC NUISANCE.—Mr. Nana Morojee, the Third Magistrate, yesterday convicted and fined a native tomtomwallah Rs. 6 for having beaten a drum in the public streets without the permission of the Commissioner of Police.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.—Mr. F. H. Souter, C.S.I., the Commissioner of Police at Bombay, who returned from Calcutta on Saturday last, has again left for Baroda to assist in the forthcoming trial of the Gaekwar and his confreres in crime.

TRESPASS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, two Portuguese men were convicted of having trespassed upon the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co.'s premises at Parell, and were sentenced to pay fines of Rs. 2 each.

AN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—We have been asked by the Secretary of the Indo-British Institution to acknowledge the receipt of fifty rupees from a friend of the poor children who signs himself "Feed my Lambs;" also of fifteen rupees from Anonymous, Rajcote.

THE APOLLO BUNDER.—In noticing the change of proprietors of the Bunder Refreshment Rooms, yesterday, the devil (printer's of course) caused us to say that a Mr. Minors was one of the present Lessees. It should have been Mr. Minne, who was formerly well-known at the Bunder, and has for some time past been proprietor of the Commercial Billiard Rooms in the Fort.

ASSAULT.—Two Europeans named Droggan and Maclean were charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, with having assaulted a Parsee. The evidence against the first defendant was overwhelming, and it appeared he was intoxicated when he committed the assault. His Worship fined him Rs. 15 and discharged the second defendant, against whom there was little or no evidence.

THE BUKREE EED.—This festival is observed by the Mahommedan community this day. It is in commemoration of Abraham offering up his son Ishmael (not Isaac as we believe) at the Prophet's command. The story in other respects resembles that in our Old Testament, a ram having been substituted instead of the youth. Mahommedans sacrifice sheep in commemoration of the event; hence the name which the festival bears.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,680. Of these 811 were new admissions consisting of 322 Hindoos, 329 Mussulmans, 138 Parsees, 20 Christians and two of other castes. The average daily attendance being 86·45. The following prevailing diseases were registered, viz.—Intermittent fevers, affections of the stomach and bowels, catarrh and rheumatism.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening, at about 8 o'clock, Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee got into his carriage in the Parsee Bazaar Street, and while the coachman closed the carriage door, the horse took fright and bolted through the bazaar and thence to the Maidan. The carriage was brought to a stand-still by the four wheels coming in contact with a kerbstone. There was slight damage done to the vehicle, but luckily no accident to anybody.

CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE TO THE SENATE.—Fellows of the University who have intimated their intention to be present at the Convocation for conferring degrees, are requested to be in the Library by 4-30 P.M.—*Full Dress.*

NOTICE TO VISITORS.—Visitors are requested to present their cards on entering the University Hall, and to be in their seats by 4-45 P.M.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. BANGALORE, Captain W. Soames, sailed yesterday for Southampton via the Suez Canal, with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—For Southampton.—Mr. C. J. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Khind and two infants, Mr Lawrence Steele, Lieut. C. A. Forlong, R. N., Mr. Orr, Mr. Waldhem, and Mrs. Slade and two infants. For Brindisi.—Mr. B. Anderson, and Mr. Blais. For Aden.—Mr. G. Schroft and Dr. Benshaw.

THE MARKET FRAUDS CASE.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, the Senior Magistrate resumed the preliminary investigation into this case. Mr. Crawford, Solicitor to the Municipality, appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. Judge for prisoner No. 2 only. In reply to a question by the Court if he intended to make the defence for the whole of the prisoners Mr. Judge said that he only appeared for the other prisoners as an interlude, but the defence he was about to make was only on behalf of No. 2 prisoner, Chand Cassum. Mr. Judge's address lasted for some hours and was to the effect that there was no direct evidence against his client, but that, on the contrary, the evidence that had been adduced pointed to the culpability of the first prisoner, who seemed to have made Chand Cassum his tool for collecting the monies they were charged to have taken. Mr. Judge then endeavoured to show that the evidence was very conflicting, and commented at great length upon the discrepancies and contradictions. The evidence against the prisoner, Mr. Judge said, in conclusion, was inadmissable. It was the evidence of accomplices, and even if the Court decided to admit it, there were evident contradictions by one witness of the statements of another, which were most damnifying to the prosecution. Mr. Judge also urged upon his Worship that as the grand jury was now done away with, his Worship had to decide not only that there was a *prima facie* case, but also that it was a case in which a jury would convict, and that, therefore, his Worship would weigh well all the points and decide in favour of his client, whom no jury could convict upon the evidence such as it was.

His Worship then said that he would give his decision at 12 to-day after Mr. Crawford had replied upon the case for the defence.

THE CANARA LAND SETTLEMENT CASE.

AFTER a delay of about three years, much of which, owing to the documents that had to be translated, was unavoidable, the long pending Canara Land Settlement case came on for hearing yesterday, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice West, at the Original side of the High Court. The parties in the case, which has been fixed upon as a representative case, are Vykont Bapoojee, an inhabitant of the village of Bad in the Talooks of Carwar, against the Revenue Survey Commissioner, Southern Maratha Country, and the Collector of the District of Canara. The plaint was filed in the District Court of Canara as far back as March 1871. In January 1872, on an application made by the plaintiff to the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Melville, the case was transferred from Canara to the Bombay High Court; and in the following month, their Lordships issued an injunction restraining the Government officers from assessing the lands in Canara at the enhanced rate. Mr. Farran and Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff. The Advocate-General, with Mr. Latham, Mr. Leith, and Mr. Hart, instructed by Mr. Hearn, appeared for Government. The Hon'ble Colonel Anderson and Mr. Monteath, Assistant Collector of Canara, were present in court.

Mr. Farran was occupied all day in stating the plaintiff's case and had not finished when the court rose. The learned counsel's principal contentions were that, in the province of Canara, Mooli land was inconteatibly private property; that the Kudeenberiz (chief and shamil assessments combined) is the maximum rent that can be raised by Government from such private landed property; that the Bombay Act 1 of 1865 gives no right to the Government to bring private property under the provisions of section 25, &c. Much time was necessarily taken up in the reading of official documents, reports, and correspondence in the case.

The extraordinary nature of the case may account for the fact that the briefs delivered to defendants' counsel consist of three large octavo volumes printed at the expense of Government.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S POLICY WITH RESPECT TO BARODA.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

THE telegram we publish this morning settles two points regarding which there has been for some time past a little doubt, firstly as to the complicity of the Gaekwar in the attempt that was made to poison Colonel Phayre, and secondly as to what policy the Government of India would in the event of that being proved, pursue. We are now told that the evidence adduced is to the effect that the Gaekwar of Baroda did instigate an attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, and that in consequence it is necessary to dethrone him—the Viceroy temporarily assuming the administration of the State. The dethronement is evidently therefore intended only to affect Mulharrao personally, and a successor to the throne will, sooner or later, be selected. Should the Gaekwar's son by Luxmeebae be eventually recognised, and his right to be considered heir to the Baroda gadee be thus established, the temporary administration of the State by the Viceroy, will, in other words, be the placing of the State of Baroda under British management for the next 15 or 20 years. And we thus have the case of Mysore, the future management of which is already causing us some anxiety, repeated. For the next 20 years we shall administer the State of Baroda, as we are now and have been doing that of Mysore, developing its resources, protecting its people, and improving their condition. And all for what purpose? Possibly only to hand its inhabitants over to a similar ruler to the one we have now deposed. The policy of annexation has, we are told, played its part, and will never be revived. The promises of the Queen's proclamation will be maintained. "We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions; and while we will permit no aggression upon our dominion or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall sanction no encroachment on those of others." The policy to be pursued in these days, is to attach a State, keep it under British management for 20 years or so, and when its inhabitants have become accustomed to British rule and the country in a flourishing condition, hand it over to the tender mercies of a Prince who may, or may not, turn out an improvement on his predecessor. During our administration measures will have been adopted at considerable trouble to cleanse the Augean stable we are about or have by this time taken in hand, and when we have thoroughly achieved the arduous task that has so suddenly and unpleasantly fallen upon us, the time will have arrived for us to make over our charge into the hands of a Prince, without any guarantee that he will not undo all that we may have succeeded in doing, in the short space of a few months. We have no right, as our contemporary the *Bombay Gazette* remarks, "to try such experiments at the cost of the people. The paramount power is bound to remember that the converse of Sir Lewis Pelly's famous proposition is true, and that the people have rights as well as the Prince; otherwise, a paramount power becomes the patron instead of the protector of tyranny. It cannot be right to fatten the ryots up under British rule merely that they may be more acceptable victims when the time comes for sacrificing them to the caprice of their legitimate Prince."

From the policy adopted by the Supreme Government with reference to the Berars, we had almost hoped a different line of action would have been pursued by them in the matter of the dethronement of the present Gaekwar. But no, we are going to administer the State of Baroda, and when the country is in a flourishing condition and its inhabitants contented we intend restoring it and them to the legitimate Prince. Annexation would, in our opinion, have been a happier policy and one that would be less likely to lead to future troubles than the present one. The precautionary measures taken by the Government to prevent any disturbance in the carrying out of the Proclamation seem very complete, and have been judiciously and expeditiously arranged. And we have no doubt the Proclamation will be given full effect to without any difficulty or disturbance arising. No mention is made in the telegraphic summary of the proclamation as to whether Mulharrao is to be called in any way to answer the charge he now stands convicted of having committed. We must wait for further information on this point.

(*Madras Times.*)

But the most important question is not what is to become of the Gaekwar, but what is to become of his State. Deprived of power, the man who has so long been a curse to his people, will soon cease to be an object of interest or concern, but the State of Baroda cannot so easily be forgotten. The temporary assumption of the administration by the Viceroy provides for its present management; but it will be necessary to face boldly the question of annexation or no annexation. Practically, the suspension of the Gaekwar and the assumption of the administration by the Viceroy is annexation; but we know that the policy of the Government of India is so strongly opposed to annexation that we have no doubt that great efforts will be made to avoid a permanent retention of the Sate. Usually, when a strong power announces that it has "temporarily" extinguished a weak one and taken its territories, the phraseology is not supposed to count for much, and the temporary occupation becomes a permanent one. But the Viceroy indulges in no mere *façon de parler* when he indicates that he only assumes the Government of Baroda for a time. The non-ann

THE GREAT CITY LIBEL CASE.

THE case of Rubery v. Grant and Sampson, an action for libel, which has occupied the Court of Exchequer every day since December 18, has created a profound sensation. The action is brought by a Mr. Rubery, and charges Mr. Sampson, the late City editor of the *Times*, with writing a series of libels upon the plaintiff in the money article of the leading journal at the instigation of Mr. Albert Grant. The plaintiff complains that he has been charged with being a party to what has been called "The Great Diamond Fraud." The alleged libels were published as long ago as November 1872, and the present proceedings have been delayed by the sending out to America, at the instigation of Mr. Sampson, of a commission to collect evidence as to the plaintiff's proceedings there.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

The examination of the plaintiff occupied the Court for two days. He deposed at great length to the particulars of the "expeditions" to the "diamond-fields," and his proceedings in America.

The witness went on to state that there were many interviews before final arrangements were made, but ultimately Harpending left England, accompanied by an engineer named Taylor, to report the character of the mine, and subsequently the Baron brought out a company to purchase it. The witness continued:—I was present at these interviews as a sort of friend of Harpending's, that's all; I had no interest in the mine. Harpending entered into an agreement with me in writing relative to somesbares in that mine. The agreement was communicated to the Baron. In November 1873, I took proceedings in Chancery against Baron Grant. There was no final hearing. He paid Harpending a sum of money. The Chancery proceedings related to the Australian Mining Company (Limited) and the Mineral Hill Company (Limited), and it set out that an agreement was made to sell the company to Baron Grant. After that matter was settled, Grant said that if I used certain informstion I had, or worried him any more, he would use his influence with Sampson to crush any undertaking that I might bring out in the city of London.

The deposition of M. Janin (taken at the commission in America) was next read. It stated that he was an mining engineer, and that in May 1872, being in New York, Lent and Dodge called upon him and met by appointment at the Metropolitan Hotel, when Harpending came, and the diamond affair was discussed, and he was requested to go out to the fields and make an examination of them. When search was made in his presence, Rubery was the first man to announce that he had found a diamond, and Janin said, "Come, Rubery, is that honest now?" He said it was; it was no joke he was perpetrating. Where Rubery found the stone it was a thin drift of alluvial deposit of gravel, conglomerate, and sand. Janin himself found some diamonds and rubies, and the whole amount found was between 800 and 1,000, but most of them were exceedingly small. It appeared from the deposition that other parties had been engaged, but that they came to nothing. Janin went on to say that he made another trip to the fields, accompanied by King. "I examined the ground (he said), and truly enough found rubies there, where they had been put for inspection, but found them nearly all superficial, not extending downward, and, as was very clear, fraudulently placed there." He went on to say that he formed an opinion that the discovery of gems was a fraud and a "sell," and he entertained that opinion still. In cross-examination, he stated that he saw nothing in the conduct and manner of Rubery at the time when he visited the field with him which led him to suspect them or afterwards that he had any complicity in the fraud. After his first visit it appeared that M. Janin was not impressed with the genuineness of the affair that he purchased stock in the undertaking to the amount of 10,000 dols.

EXAMINATION OF BARON GRANT.

Baron Albert Grant was then called by the Solicitor-General: He said I am a banker and financial agent in London. I have also had a good deal to do with some companies established here and abroad. I remember the Pyramid Range Company, and I saw a money article in the *Times* respecting it on January 30, 1871. At that time I was acquainted with Mr. Sampson. I have known him for twenty-five years, but more intimately during the last ten or fifteen years. He was City editor of the *Times*, and I believe he had the management of the money article, but I don't know how he was controlled in Printing House Square. Soon after the date of the article I understood the Pyramid Range Company collapsed, but I did not know it of my own knowledge. I met Mr. Harpending within a month or two of the publication of the article. I had not seen him before, but I knew he was connected with the Pyramid Range scheme. Mr. Frederick Doulton, M.P. for Lambeth, introduced him. They came to my office in Old Broad Street. Rubery was with them. We never exchanged a word with Rubery. Doulton mentioned shortly before this interview the Mineral Hill Mine, which he said had been described as a fine property. He mentioned the name of Harpending as a person interested in the property. I had a conversation with Harpending about the mine, and I saw him two or three times afterwards. I was instrumental in forming the Mineral Hill Company—that would be three or four months after my first interview with Harpending, in June or July. There was also a company which had been formed previously by me—the Californian Mining Company (Limited). There never was a prospectus. There were articles of association, but I have not got them. The Californian Company purchased the Mineral Hill property. Before I would have anything to do with the matter I required that Messrs. Taylor & Sons, the eminent mining engineers, should inspect the mine and report whether the statements of Harpending were true. The Californian Mining Company was formed to buy mines in California. They first nominally purchased the Mineral Hill Mine from Harpending, and after the report of Messrs. Taylor and Sons, they actually purchased it and sold it to the Mineral Hill Company. The mine is in Nevada. The report was received in May 1871. I had the greatest reliance on Messrs. Taylor and Sons, and their report was satisfactory. There was an agreement between me and Harpending, either directly or indirectly. The Mineral Hill Company went into liquidation fifteen months ago. It was a silver mine. I cannot tell from memory what it was sold for to the Californian Company. I think it was sold for 230,000*l.*, and it was resold to the Mineral Hill Company for the same sum, together with any surplus profits over and above the sum required for the debentures issued by the latter company, and the sinking funds.

Some little difficulty having been found in understanding the exact nature of the transactions, Baron Grant explained that the Californian Company purchased the mine from Harpending for 230,000*l.*, or 240,000*l.* in cash, and authorised him to form the Mineral Hill Company, which issued debentures to the public to about the same amount. Asked what profit the Californian Company were to make, he said they did not earn a penny, unless there were profits over and above the amount necessary for the debentures and the sinking fund; and, as the result was, they did not make a penny profit.

The Solicitor-General asked the witness whether he was connected with another mining company.

Baron Grant said that being a banker and a financial man, and having the charge of various interests, he asked his lordship whether he should be subject to a catechism as to commercial transactions which had nothing whatever to do with the present issue, which was the publication of a libel. He added that he had nothing to disguise, and he was entirely in his lordship's hands.

The Lord Chief Baron—If these companies have no relation to this case, such questions should not be put.

The Solicitor-General intimated that he would withdraw the question.

Baron Grant was then examined as to his settlement of the Chancery suits instituted by Harpending and Rubery. He said they were settled by the payment of 12,000*l.* and 5,000 shares in the Mineral Hill Company.

Examination continued—Mr. Sampson never mentioned Rubery's name to me, nor did I mention it to him.

Did you ever give Mr. Sampson any money for the publication of articles in the *Times*?—Never.

Either on your own behalf or on behalf of companies with which you were connected?—Never.

The question was then repeated in this form—Did you, either on your own account or as agent for any company, pay money to Mr. Sampson for printing and publishing articles in the money article of the *Times*?—No.

Did you in 1871 pay 2,500*l.* to Mr. Sampson?

Mr. Day—I object as irrelevant, to any evidence of the pecuniary transactions, if there are any, between Baron Grant and Mr. Sampson. There has been no evidence to connect Baron Grant with the articles in the *Times*.

The Lord Chief Baron—I think the question is strictly admissible.

At the request of Mr. Day, his objection was placed on the record.

The Solicitor-General said he had been instructed to put the question, and he felt it to be his duty to do so. He would put in this form—Did you on your own account, or on the account of any company, pay Mr. Sampson 2,500*l.*?—Not having my books here I cannot say yes or no. I have already emphatically denied that I ever gave Mr. Sampson a shilling to induce him to write articles in the *Times*, nor is he the man to receive money for such a purpose. I appeal to your lordship whether I should go into the details of my transactions with Mr. Sampson as to investments I may have made for him, the stock I may have sold for him, and the money I have paid to him.

The Solicitor-General asked why he had not brought his books, and he replied that he did not think these matters were relevant.

The subpœna *duces tecum* was read.

Baron Grant said his solicitor had got his cancelled cheques.

In reply to other questions he said—On April 12, 1871, a cheque for 200*l.* was paid to Mr. Sampson. It is made payable to "*No.* 709." It is usual to insert a number instead of the name. There is also a cheque for 50*l.* on the same day payable to No. 710.

What was that money for?

Mr. Day repeated his objection.

The Solicitor-General—I will ask you one question. On whose behalf was that money paid by you?—I cannot tell without looking at my books. I can bring my books after lunch. There is a further cheque, dated June 9, 1871, for 460*l.*, payable to No. 945; one for 100*l.*, dated June 13; one on June 20 for 250*l.*; and another on the same date for 62*l.* 10*s.*; one on Sept. 21 for 1,025*l.*; and another on the same day for 200*l.*

On whose behalf were these sums paid to Mr. Sampson?—Without my books I cannot tell.

Here the adjournment took place.

Afterwards Baron Grant re-entered the box with his books. The Solicitor-General asked him what the cheque of April 12, 1871, for 200*l.* was paid to Mr. Sampson for?—I wish to make an appeal to your lordship. These cheques were stolen from my banking-house and photographed, and the photographs are in possession of the other side. They were obtained by the corruption of a confidential clerk of mine. Under these circumstances, am I to give information respecting various companies and my banking transactions in answer to questions which are only put for annoyance?

The Lord Chief Baron—You ought not to have made that observation. You must answer the question.

Baron Grant—The money was paid in reduction of a loss sustained by Mr. Sampson in connection with the Labuan Coal Company. He was a shareholder in that company. It was amalgamated with the China Steam Company, and the amalgamated company was not successful, and was wound up. As Mr. Sampson had sustained a loss, I gave him this cheque in consideration of old friendship.

You agreed to recoup him for his loss?—Yes.

You gave him 200*l.*—does not it come to that?—I have said so already.

Did you see any notices of this company in the *Times* about the same date?

Mr. Giffard objected to the question. The paper should be produced.

Examination continued—The 50*l.* was given for the same purpose. It was a gift.

The Solicitor-General said in the book it was entered to the debit of the Buenos Ayres National Tramway Company.—I made a profit of 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.* out of my transactions in connection with that company, and I paid the 50*l.* out of them.

Asked about the 400*l.* cheque, he said: All these cheques were paid to Mr. Sampson under precisely the same circumstances. I don't object to admit the fact. They were all handed over to him as a gift subject to my explanation.

Did you give him 2,500*l.* on account of his losses in the Labuan Company and on no other account whatever?—Yes.

I find that the 400*l.* is debited against the Aurora Mining Company. Was that so?—It was a reduction of my profits in that matter.

Did you pay Mr. Sampson a considerable sum in 1873?—I can't say one way or other without the books.

Will you swear you did not give Mr. Sampson 5,000*l.* without any consideration in 1873?—I really cannot swear. I have no memory on the subject.

Supposing you gave that sum, what was it for?—Probably it was given in the usual way in the City.

Was it a free gift?—If I paid him any sums it was in reference to profits on allotments of stock, which persons in influential positions like Mr. Sampson have a sort of right to receive—on allotments which he may or may not sell at a premium.

When Mr. Sampson got an allotment of stock, did he pay for it?—Sometimes, and sometimes not.

And if the stock is sold at a profit, it goes into his pocket?—Precisely so.

Is that a common practice?—It is not unusual.

What you call a laudable custom? (Laughter.)—He was a man of influential position, and was consulted by all the leading banking houses in London.

Were there not notices in the money article of the *Times* upon the bulk of your companies?

Mr. Giffard objected to the question.

Re-examined by Mr. Day: By the Labuan Company Mr. Sampson lost between 3,000*l.* and 5,000*l.* I told him I regretted his loss, but I might have an opportunity of recouping him in my other operations. His position, both financially and socially, entitled Mr. Sampson to the consideration of any board of directors in allotting stock. In some cases shares were not usually made over, but the profits on the supposed allotments were paid over. I did not say to anybody that I could do what I liked with the money article of the *Times*, nor that I had Mr. Sampson under my thumb—certainly not. I deliberately say that I never exercised a scintilla of influence upon Mr. Sampson, or the *Times*, or the money article of the *Times*, and I never had him under my thumb in the remotest possible way. I sometimes saw Mr. Sampson in his office and sometimes in mine. He also came to my house and I visited him. I never talked to him about his articles.

This was the case for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Day, on behalf of Baron Grant, submitted that there was no evidence to connect him with the libels.

The Lord Chief Baron said he should not decide the point until he had heard all the evidence.

Mr. Day then addressed the jury, and condemned the yoking Baron Grant with Mr. Sampson as a deliberate attempt to extort black mail.

MR. GIFFARD Q. C., FOR THE DEFENDANT.

The defence was conducted by Mr. Giffard, Q.C., who in his speech to the bench dealt first with the history of the Pyramid Silver Range Company and the Mineral Hill Company, in order to show that the plaintiff had acted in concert and in association with Harpending, Arnold and Slack, in the concoction and promotion of those companies and schemes. With regard to the latter the plaintiff said the mine failed in consequence of the incursion of the Apaches; but in fact, it was ingeniously "salted" with silver, and when that was diligently worked out the operations came to an end. Almost immediately after the Mineral Hill Company was killed by the article in the *Times*, the diamond project was started, and the question was whether the plaintiff was the dupe of others in connecting himself with it, or whether he was a party to the fraud.

Mr. Giffard then said there was no pretence whatever for joining Baron Grant with Mr. Sampson as a defendant, because they knew he could not be held liable for the publication of the alleged libel. But Mr. Rubery or his advisers doubtless thought that to avoid Baron Grant or Mr. Sampson being examined as to their private transactions, a verdict would be effected. That view of the matter was completely corroborated by the following letter, addressed by Mr. Rubery to Baron Grant, and disclosed in the chancery proceedings:—

"I am accustomed to the courtesy and consideration due to a gentleman, and when this is refused me I take steps to enforce it. I have instructed counsel to file a bill in Chancery against you in respect of the Mineral Hill Company, and particularly in respect of the 3,000*l.* received by you. Also the following telegram which will be sent to each of the directors of the Emma Mine—'Are you aware that Albert Grant, late of the Credit Foncier, is the moving spirit and chief partner in the Emma mine, and his connection therewith will be exposed on Monday?—Alfred Rubery.'"

If ever there was an attempt to extort money by threats that was one. If Rubery had been indicted under Lord Campbell's Act upon that letter no answer could have been made. In the spring of 1872 the Chancery proceedings were settled by the payment by Baron Grant of 12,500*l.* to Harpending, Rubery being entitled to 2,500*l.* of that sum. To show Rubery's connection with the diamond fraud, the learned counsel read from the evidence taken before the commission of Mr. Rand, the United State's marshal in California, who had shown to Rubery some kindness. Rand said that on Feb. 22, 1871, he accidentally met Rubery in Regent Street, and at his invitation he went to his lodgings in Jermyn S reet, where he and Harpending were living together. Both he and Harpending alluded to the articles in the *Times* as to the Mineral Hill Company and said that they had got "something which would astonish the world." He asked if it was "silver" and they replied, "No; it is something a great deal better." There could be no doubt this referred to the diamond mine. Mr. Giffard next read the evidence of Dodge as to Harpending, Arnold, Roberts and Slack robbing in San Francisco in June 1871 a quantity of diamonds and rubies which they represented had been found in the newly-discovered diamond fields. Of course money was required to get more diamonds and rubies for "salting," the mine on the second expedition which was contemplated, and this was obtained from Dodge and Lent who gave a cheque for 50,000 dols. which was made payable to Roberts. Harpending informed Dodge that Arnold and Slack had gone off to the diamond fields without being followed. That was literally true, but the "diamond fields" were not in Colorado but in Hatton Garden. (Laughter.) Fortunately they had the photographs of those two persons. On July 7 Arnold and Slack presented themselves at the shop of Messrs. Keller in Hatton Garden, and purchased diamond and rubies to the amount of 2,508*l.* This would be proved by Mr. Leopold Keller. The transaction extended over three or four days, and the firm had to send to their house in Paris for some of the precious stones which were wanted.

At the end of September these men returned to San Francisco, and Harpending produced a bag of diamonds and rubies which he said they had discovered on the field. Dodge said he expected to see a larger number; and Harpending replied, "Arnold and Slack have returned in a very dilapidated condition and have lost their entire outfit, except one shovel." (Laughter.) Dodge also asked if the Indians had assisted in gathering the stones, and he replied, "No; they had left the locality. Most of the stones were obtained in a different locality"—which was literally true. (Laughter.) Harpending said the "different locality" was 150 miles off the former place, and Dodge remarked, "It must be a very extensive field." That there was complicity between Harpending and Rubery was proved by the fact of their coming to England together in the same ship, lodging in the same house, and entering into the negotiations with Baron Grant in connection with the Mineral Hill Company. Then there was the settlement of the Chancery proceedings in April 1872, the payment of 12,500*l.* to Harpending, who became banker for both. Although Rubery was entitled to 2,500*l.*, he contented himself with receiving only 150*l.* for Harpending. They left England together for America on their return journey. Mr. Giffard then referred to the circumstances under which the second expedition started and arrived at the field. On the first occasion Arnold "salted" the field, and on this occasion Rubery was one of the first to make the discoveries.

In conclusion Mr. Giffard said:—It was clear that the plaintiff must have known of the exposure before he left for England on Dec. 7. Yet what had he done to clear himself? They had heard of some proceedings before the grand jury, but what had become of them? Who were the persons inculpated; and with what were they charged? Unfortunately they sometimes heard that justice in the United States did not proceed at the calm and even and unbiassed pace that it did in England. But it was a very mysterious thing if an indictment were returned that nothing had been heard of it. Either some influence was brought to bear to prevent the trial, or the persons incriminated were not to be found. It was very convenient for a person who took a prominent part in this fraud to join another man who was out of the country and say that he deceived everybody else. But who was the associate of Harpending? Who found diamonds on the first expedition? Who was engaged as the guide of the second? Who pointed out where the rubies and diamonds might be found? Who was the person who, when the fraud was consummated, conveyed the proceeds from one conspirator to the other? Rubery, against whom there was an accumulation of evidence, such as there was not against anyone else, and yet he came there and said he was deceived. If this action were successful, if this sort of muzzle were to be put on the press, and it was to be prevented from exposing schemes of this sort, it would be a great day for the Harpendings and Ruberys, who preyed upon the weaker portion of the community. It could not be said that the writer of the article had assumed to himself great wisdom after the whole affair had exploded, for on Aug. 29 the scheme was denounced by the *Times* as a fraud. It continued to denounce it as a fraud, pointing people to the information it had received, that rough diamonds had been purchased in London, obviously for salting this mine, and the *Times* now defended this action. If in that city of London a special jury could be found to say on the evidence which had been brought forward that there was no necessity for the intervention of a public writer to call attention to the persons who wittingly or unwittingly were parties to it, then this new Golconda would be only one of a series of frauds, which, because they assumed the form of commercial enterprise, were the most disastrous and the most desperate. The cleverest thief that ever lived, by the greatest possible exercise, of the greatest possible ingenuity, could steal only a small portion of the accumulated treasures of mankind; but once let it be known that a person might come from the uttermost parts of the earth, could be a party to a device of this sort, and then by simpering out a denial of his complicity in a court of justice obtain damages from the newspaper which denounced him and that gigantic system of speculation in shares, which already daily carried ruin to many houses, and brought the shareholder and the liquidator face to face, and the proportions of fraud, great as they already were in their city in things of this sort, would increase to a size as gigantic as this scheme itself, while the Ruberys would ride triumphant and the *Times* and other newspapers be muzzled for telling the truth.

At the termination of Mr. Giffard's speech there was loud applause in court, which was of course immediately suppressed.

Afterwards the depositions of several witnesses taken in America were read. They tended to show that the plaintiff had taken an active part in the diamond field scheme, and that he was the guide of the second expedition to "the spot," with which he appeared at the time to be very familiar.

Mr. Leopold Keller, diamond merchant, of Hatton Garden, proved the sale of rough diamonds to a man named Buchanan, who was recognised by a photograph as Slack, one of the expedition. The aggregate of the purchases of these persons amounted to 2,308*l.*

Mr Dennis E McCarthy, the managing editor of the *San Francisco Chronicle* said, in October 1872 he went to Sacramento to await the arrival of the second expedition, and he travelled with the party to San Francisco. Roberts produced some packages of diamonds and rubies as having been found on the expedition. The witness gave the following account of Rubery's statement about the ant-hill:—"I stepped upon a little ant-hill, breaking down a portion of one side of it. A number of ants came rushing out of the ground, and I stooped down to look at the ants. On doing so I found that the ant-hill was largely composed of diamonds and rubies. I thought it would be a good thing to take along as a curiosity. So I scooped up the whole of the ant-hill, and wrapped it up in a package and brought it with me, and have it now on board the train. It is, however, so packed up that I cannot conveniently show it to you.

Mr. Charles King, the United States geologist, who went to test the truth of the discovery, said they inspected the celebrated table rock on which the diamonds were found. They immediately found rubies scattered on the surface and in the sand, and also three diamonds. Next morning the first point that excited his suspicion was finding a diamond on a small knob of rock rising about two inches above the surface. It lay directly on the top, where the heavy wind or storm of winter must have dislodged it. He told his assistants he thought it was a fraud. They found not a single ruby or diamond off the rock, and none except close upon the tracks of Canning and Arnold which were recognised. The rock, he said, to sum up the minerals, had produced four distinct types of diamond, a few Oriental rubies, garnets, spinels, sapphires, emeralds, and amethysts—an association of minerals of impossible occurrence in nature. Mr. King, at the request of the executive committee of the Diamond Company, accompanied their general manager on another visit to the field, and he said, "All were satisfied that my previous convictions were right. He believed that the Parke Bill, in which he fought an unequal fight against Mr. Ayrton,—unequal only because he was so careless in getting up his case against a most able and accurate opponent,—was conceived in the same spirit. Sir William Harcourt understands to the bottom the sort of annoyance which most gall the pride of an average Englishman, and that disposition he knows how which injuries to such a pride always produce. Nothing could be more skilful after its kind than the way in which he, last Session, lectured the clergy on their duty to be above the law, and laid down a magnificent common-places on the sacredness of that law. He has the key to the heart of the average Englishman's not very earnest, but somewhat bounceable Liberalism. No one will ever find him undertaking "heroic" legislation for Ireland, or pushing on any legislation with Mr. Gladstone's painfully conscientious sense of what is due to his pledges and his own high resolves. If Sir William Harcourt were ever to come to the top, he would be a leader with qualities about half-way between the less serious aspects of Lord Palmerston's character and the most plausible aspects of Mr. Disraeli's. A far cleverer speaker than Lord Palmerston ever was, Sir William Harcourt would yet never throw that great force of personal interest and volition into politics which Lord Palmerston threw into his foreign office work. He would be content to amuse us with such Sphinx-like sayings as those of which Mr. Disraeli has, as it were, the patent, though the pupil has sometimes been almost equal to the master,—as when he told his constituents that "Patience is the secret of politics, for *time is the artificer of nations*." But of the oratory of deep conviction, we need never look for much from Sir William Harcourt. With great knowledge of the world, great satirical powers, plausibility *ad libitum*, and as much good sense as is produced by a bright intellect without much economy or industry by Sir William Harcourt might lead with great success a party which happened to dislike "earnestness," and preferred to earn a superficial popularity.

That we ourselves do not look to the possibility of such a leadership with any very great satisfaction will be evident enough. It so happens that, during this century at least, the Liberal leader has almost always been a man of deeper and warmer convictions than his opponent, though, to all appearance, Lord Melbourne may have been an exception. Lord Grey, Lord John Russell, even Lord Palmerston, Mr. Gladstone,—these were all men who, whatever their faults, had in them a kind of grim earnestness of their own. Lord Palmerston may have lost this to some extent towards the close of his life; nay, he always took political life too easily, appeared to take it less to heart, than any of the others. But even he, when opposed to Mr. Disraeli, seemed a man pitted against a voice. Sir William Harcourt is unquestionably nearer to the Disraeli type,—evinces less of heartiness in his politics, and a far greater taste for clap-trap and bounce, than any leader to whom the English Liberals have been recently accustomed. If he were ever to secure for himself the succession to Mr. Gladstone,—which, by his good luck, some years hence might possibly happen—the event would mark a very serious decadence in the tone of the Liberal party. Hear him on any of the great questions of the day,—on the Church or on Education—and you observe at once how adroit is his tone, how easily he catches the note which has been most frequently heard in the constituencies, but how little he cares to grapple with the real difficulties of the position, and to discover such a solution for a difficulty as will work well both for those whose interests are really at stake, and for those who want to have a plausible formula put into their mouths. Often as he has declared himself, for example, against denominational education he has never ventured to declare himself for secular education, for that, as he well knows, would not really meet the ideas of the majority of the electors. Consequently, he has always hovered between the Birmingham League and Mr. Forster, without giving any real support or any firm opposition to either. It was the same in the debates of last Session. He never even attempted to grapple with the real difficulties of enforcing Uniformity on such a Church as the existing Established Church. He catches admirably the popular tone, but he never troubles himself at all to get beyond that superficial stratum of opinion which he finds to be generally acceptable, to the detail which he seldom admits of being adapted to the pattern of these superficial ideas. A politician so clever as he may rise to any eminence, if the temporary mind of the country and of the Parliament happens to be in sympathy with him. But the transition, if it should ever occur, from Mr. Gladstone to Sir William Harcourt, would be a fearfully sudden descent from intensity of purpose to no purpose at all. And yet perhaps no one would "educate" the Liberal party to submit to the Conservative prejudices of a half-educated democracy more skilfully than Sir W. Harcourt. Now that the Russian is master, perhaps we may need a leader who will teach us not to be afraid of its fixed ideas, just as Mr. Disraeli taught the Tories not to be afraid of our Liberal machinery, but only to use it freely enough for their own ends.

"IXION RE-WHEELED."

AT "THE OPERA COMIQUE."

I HAVE several times expressed an opinion that London was suffering from a plethora of opera bouffe. A little of this kind of entertainment is pleasant enough, but matters are pushed too far when quite half our West-end theatres are, to the exclusion of comedy, devoted to it, I am, therefore, glad to see that opera bouffe has at last, at the Opera Comique, fallen under the patronage of Miss Amy Sheridan, for it will surely be impossible for it to recover from the terrible blow which has thus been dealt to it. London has lately been a good many manageresses who owe their theatrical position to the long purses of their illicit admirers, but it is certainly a very long time indeed since any fashionable theatre has opened its doors under the auspices of such a common-place Lais as the fair lessee of the Opera Comique. It is an insult and a degradation to the English drama that such a woman should be able, not only to take a theatre, but to call together a company, however inferior, containing members whose names are recognised on the London stage. It would be a mockery to pretend to suppose that the money with which Miss Sheridan has inaugurated her enterprise has come from any source which will bear daylight, and I, for one, think it high time for the town to give the cold shoulder to a system which permit wealthy old satyrs from the Stock Exchange, or any where else, to thrust their worse than mistresses on to boards which should be sacred to the art of Thespis, and not to the arts of Phryne. During the last ten years I have had the pleasure of witnessing Miss Sheridan's quasi-dramatic efforts in many parts. I cannot say that in any one of them I have ever been able to tax her with the faintest vestige of ability. Her numerous roles have all been of one type, a type that never demanded more of its representative than scant apparel and a lavish display of limb. And I am bound to say that Miss Sheridan was always ungrudgingly responsive to this simple demand. Her dress was always gorgeous and showy, and there was so very little of it that her charms obtained all the benefit which beauty unadorned is supposed to derive from its liberal display. But beyond a certain physical questionable merit I confess I never perceived anything that was to be admired. Her attempts at acting are hideous caricatures, her warbling is more than painful, and her speaking voice is disagreeable in the extreme. The only other characteristics of Miss Sheridan's *genre* are a good deal of impudence and a certain freedom of action, resulting, I suppose, from paucity of vesture. When burlesque, some years ago, came so much into vogue, it opened, in many instances, the door of the stage to ladies of a very different class from those to whom it had formerly been confined, and which alone permit to pass its portal. Women without means of their own, women who live in affluence, who dwell in bijou villas, and whose mysterious broughams are often seen check by jowl with the carriages of their virtuous sisters—women, in short who have the utter want of virtue have at all times shown a great disposition to drive away some of the *ennui* which after a short time of luxury consumes them by displaying their meretricious graces on the stage. To this soiled stratum of society Burlesque opened a short cut to the footlights. When it was found that absence of dress compensated for absence of ability some entitled not more by their talents than by their virtues to sun themselves in their glare, took courage, and forcing their way through the half-opened portal took root on the stage, and long flourished there. For ten or three years the town nightly endured the mighty fiascos of a select band of these ambitious ladies. But at last burlesque waned, and its soiled doves flew back again to their dovecots in the damp wilds of Pimlico and the shady groves of the Evangelist. For some years the drama shook off these excrescences and grew and prospered, but now opera bouffe has brought back the whole swarm of profligate drones, and Miss Sheridan, in virtue, I suppose, of her long, laborious, and ubiquitous services in the hive's cause, has been elected its queen bee. I am not wish to be supposed that I take malicious pleasure in throwing stones at such an easy mark as Miss Sheridan. In any ordinary case I would not dream of saying anything to give a woman pain. The history of many of the celebrated actresses of the past would doubtless not bear too close an inquiry. But when a woman displays legitimate talent, much is forgiven her, and it would be cruel and contemptible to point to the failings of the woman in depreciation of the merits of the artist. It is, however, far different when a brazen, unblushing jade, with not a vestige of ability, or even of charm, beyond the mere animal ones of her person, seeks to make her notoriety in a widely different field a steppingstone to a perverted kind of dramatic celebrity, and I am only saying openly what many believe, when I declare Miss Amy Sheridan's management is a most unfortunate and offensive episode in the dramatic life of London. If there are any who think I have spoken strongly, let them inquire of the opinion of some of the leading actors and actresses of the day. Let them ask Mr. Irving, Mrs. Herman Vezin or Miss Bateman, whether they would consent to act under the management of a notorious woman who has lived by shameless prodigacy, and whether, in their judgment, it is wise to attempt to combine two professions which every real lover of dramatic art would wish to see kept as far asunder as the poles.

"Ixion" is very well put on the stage; the dresses have, in most cases, been very well designed by Mr. Alfred Thompson, and the music well selected by Mr. Levey; but, on the whole, "Ixion Re-wheeled" is but a feeble shadow of the old "Ixion" at the Royalty. Miss Laverne, who now plays "Ixion," and who by contrast with Miss Sheridan appears quite a *rara avis* of ability, has a far more powerful voice and a far more pretentious method than those possessed by little Miss Wilmore, but to me she is by no means as pleasing as her predecessor. Miss Bufton plays Mrs. Selby's part, that of Juno; Mrs. Power plays Minerva, formerly impersonated by Mr Felix Rogers; and Miss Sheridan herself goes on for Venus, the *rôle* in which, as many will recollect, Miss Cavendish made her *début*. Mr. Stoyle is thrown away in the part of Jupiter.

—*Sporting Gazette.* TIMON.

A LIBERAL DISRAELI.

(*Spectator.*)

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT'S excellent speech, on Wednesday, at the Shoreditch Town Hall, on the Epping Forest victory and on the policy of Enclosure generally, will bring his name still more freshly before the Liberal party as that of a man who, in six short years of Parliamentary life, has not only attained the position of the Solicitor-General of his party, but who has come to be vaguely discussed as a possible leader of the Liberals in case of Mr. Gladstone's retirement. Indeed, though the testimonials of fitness for that post which have been given him have mostly proceeded from high Tories like the Marquis of Bath, and though he owes to the duly grateful, and perhaps not quite disinterested, panegyrics of Mr. Disraeli at least as much as he owes to the success he has achieved as the spokesman of what he himself, we think, once called "the Common-sense party" of Liberals, there can be no doubt that he has really made a great stride towards political influence, especially during the last Session, when he took up the cry that the Act of Uniformity should be strictly enforced on the State Church, and accompanied this demand with such eloquent denunciations of the Ritualist has earned for him Sir Wilfrid Lawson's happy sobriquet of "the new Melancthon," who had appeared to support Mr. Disraeli in his difficult impersonation of the character of a new Luther. Probably, indeed, no Liberal has gained so much in the last Session as Sir William Harcourt. We ourselves have noted his career from the first with a considerable, though not always, perhaps, a favourable interest, and we should say of him that if ever the Liberal party were to fall into the state of helpless and headless imbecility in which Mr. Disraeli found the Conservatives after the split with Sir Robert Peel, Sir William Harcourt might very well become its leader, and would bring to the task closely corresponding qualities of character and brain to those which made Mr. Disraeli great. Oddly enough, it was commonly reported on his first election for the City of Oxford that he regarded it as his Parliamentary mission "to put down Disraeli." If that rumour had any basis of fact in it, Sir William Harcourt has indeed acted the part of Balaam towards the foe he was expected to curse, and has blessed him altogether. And doubtless, there was a natural sympathy between the men which rendered it hardly possible for Sir William Harcourt not to admire the great democratic educator of the Tory party. Indeed, Sir William Harcourt has frequently shown great qualities of the Disraeli kind. He has real wit and real audacity. He has a great faculty for *ad captandum* cries, and treats politics, like Mr. Disraeli, rather as a great game at which bold players may win high stakes, than as a region in which great causes are fought out. He is proud of his complete mastery of the various avenues to the imagination of English Philistinism, and hardly ever goes wrong in detecting the points at which great principles are positively disliked by the great majority of Liberal voters. Early in his career, for instance, he discovered that the proposal for which Mr. Fawcett has fought so earnestly and so pertinaciously, to throw the expenses of elections on the constituencies themselves was not one at all congenial either to the rate-payers as such, or even to the voter as such, since English voters very seldom wish to facilitate the election of men of their own class, much preferring to lay the well-to-do, who can spend something in the service, under obligations to them; and no sooner had he detected this than the plan of throwing election expenses on the rates received his strenuous opposition. Indeed, in this respect,—in the diagnosis of electoral feelings,—we should regard Sir William Harcourt as greatly Mr. Disraeli's superior, and for a very obvious reason, that he is a genuine Anglo-Saxon himself, while Mr. Disraeli's insight into the predilections of English constituencies comes entirely of acute observation of feelings to which he himself is for the most part a stranger. Sir William Harcourt has in this way even more than Mr. Disraeli's sympathy for the latent Conservatism of "the residuum." And no one can give that sort of Conservatism happier expression. When he told the people of Oxford that he loved the Established Church because "he owed all that was best and dearest to him in life to a youth spent in an English country parsonage," he put these Conservative feelings in the very form in which English assiliences like best to hear them put. Again the Liberal causes to which he most attaches himself are equally well chosen for the same purpose. Nothing could be better than his protest, on Wednesday night, against a policy of enclosure which might end in making almost all Englishmen trespassers whenever they go off the high roads. His opposition to the Parke Bill, in which he fought an unequal fight against Mr. Ayrton,—unequal only because he was so careless in getting up his case against a most able and accurate opponent,—was conceived in the same spirit. Sir William Harcourt understands to the bottom the sort of annoyance which most gall the pride of an average Englishman, and that disposition he knows how which injuries to such a pride always produce. Nothing could be more skilful after its kind than the way in which he, last Session, lectured the clergy on their duty to be above the law, and laid down a magnificent common-places on the sacredness of that law. He has the key to the heart of the average Englishman's not very earnest, but somewhat bounceable Liberalism. No one will ever find him undertaking "heroic" legislation for Ireland, or pushing on any legislation with Mr. Gladstone's painfully conscientious sense of what is due to his pledges and his own high resolves. If Sir William Harcourt were ever to come to the top, he would be a leader with qualities about half-way between the less serious aspects of Lord Palmerston's character and the most plausible aspects of Mr. Disraeli's. A far cleverer speaker than Lord Palmerston ever was, Sir William Harcourt would yet never throw that great force of personal interest and volition into politics which Lord Palmerston threw into his foreign office work. He would be content to amuse us with such Sphinx-like sayings as those of which Mr. Disraeli has, as it were, the patent, though the pupil has sometimes been almost equal to the master,—as when he told his constituents that "Patience is the secret of politics, for *time is the artificer of nations*." But of the oratory of deep conviction, we need never look for much from Sir William Harcourt. With great knowledge of the world, great satirical powers, plausibility *ad libitum*, and as much good sense as is produced by a bright intellect without much economy or industry by Sir William Harcourt might lead with great success a party which happened to dislike "earnestness," and preferred to earn a superficial popularity.

That we ourselves do not look to the possibility of such a leadership with any very great satisfaction will be evident enough. It so happens that, during this century at least, the Liberal leader has almost always been a man of deeper and warmer convictions than his opponent, though, to all appearance, Lord Melbourne may have been an exception. Lord Grey, Lord John Russell, even Lord Palmerston, Mr. Gladstone,—these were all men who, whatever their faults, had in them a kind of grim earnestness of their own. Lord Palmerston may have lost this to some extent towards the close of his life; nay, he always took political life too easily, appeared to take it less to heart, than any of the others. But even he, when opposed to Mr. Disraeli, seemed a man pitted against a voice. Sir William Harcourt is unquestionably nearer to the Disraeli type,—evinces less of heartiness in his politics, and a far greater taste for clap-trap and bounce, than any leader to whom the English Liberals have been recently accustomed. If he were ever to secure for himself the succession to Mr. Gladstone,—which, by his good luck, some years hence might possibly happen—the event would mark a very serious decadence in the tone of the Liberal party. Hear him on any of the great questions of the day,—on the Church or on Education—and you observe at once how adroit is his tone, how easily he catches the note which has been most frequently heard in the constituencies, but how little he cares to grapple with the real difficulties of the position, and to discover such a solution for a difficulty as will work well both for those whose interests are really at stake, and for those who want to have a plausible formula put into their mouths. Often as he has declared himself, for example, against denominational education he has never ventured to declare himself for secular education, for that, as he well knows, would not really meet the ideas of the majority of the electors. Consequently, he has always hovered between the Birmingham League and Mr. Forster, without giving any real support or any firm opposition to either. It was the same in the debates of last Session. He never even attempted to grapple with the real difficulties of enforcing Uniformity on such a Church as the existing Established Church. He catches admirably the popular tone, but he never troubles himself at all to get beyond that superficial stratum of opinion which he finds to be generally acceptable, to the detail which he seldom admits of being adapted to the pattern of these superficial ideas. A politician so clever as he may rise to any eminence, if the temporary mind of the country and of the Parliament happens to be in sympathy with him. But the transition, if it should ever occur, from Mr. Gladstone to Sir William Harcourt, would be a fearfully sudden descent from intensity of purpose to no purpose at all. And yet perhaps no one would "educate" the